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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1875. NO. 275.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any One who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether direct to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Liabilities Between Five and Six Millions.

Temporary Panic in Wall Street.

Effect of the Shock Felt in Philadelphia, Boston and Other Cities.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Evening Post* has the following in its financial column:

The quietness of Wall street was broken in the second hour of business by the announcement that the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had closed their doors and suspended payment. A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not have caused more consternation, and at the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Cotton Exchange, there was great excitement. The liabilities of the house are given at inside of $6,000,000, and it is admitted that its assets fall in value far below this amount. The losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of recent making, but cover several years, the heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and next in securities which now have a doubtful value. It is due to Wm. Butler Duncan to say that had he had the disposition to take chances, the credit of his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to get the means necessary to bridge over his bills on London sold yesterday. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had enough to divide, refusing new business. He endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but, failing in that, wisely concluded to suspend.

STATEMENT TO CREDITORS.

The *Post* will also publish the following statement to creditors, prepared by Mr. Duncan and read at the Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

A careful examination of our business affairs shows us, most unexpectedly, that through losses and misfortunes our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to go into liquidation. We reach this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact that up to the latest moment our most unexampled credit having remained unimpaired, would have compelled us, if we continued business, to hazard new obligations and incur new confidences which we were unwilling to assume, for the protection of all our creditors without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to the Hon. Wm. B. Dinsmore, of this city, whose address, for all matters connected with our affairs, will be at our late banking house, No. 11 Nassau street.

[Signed] DUNCAN, SHERMAN &Co.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed in the lower part of the city as soon as the rumor of the suspension began to be circulated. It was at first hardly believed, as no suspicion of the weakness of the house had been entertained. The truth, however, was soon made apparent by the closing of the iron doors of the great stone building on Nassau street. A large crowd of people soon collected, a majority of whom, however, were attracted by motives of curiosity rather than interest. The suspension was everywhere the subject of conversation, and the most contradictory and absurd rumors were in circulation. Many attempts were made by anxious depositors at the building, but the doors remained obstinately closed. Inside numerous clerks could be seen at their desks busily engaged with their books. Many absurd stories were set afloat to account for the general excitement among them—one to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt was dead.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

It is admitted that the house has lost very largely on cotton. In fact, that is its principal loss. Involvements with various railroad enterprises, old and new, also entailed losses on the house. The liabilities are understood to be between five and six million dollars. Mr. Duncan returned from Europe about two weeks ago, and has since been making a careful examination of assests, and finds that they are largely inadequate. He resolved to endeavor to get new cash capital, and having failed to do so, determined that it was best to suspend and make a general assignment for the benefit of all creditors, the assignee being ex-United States Judge Wm. B. Shipman. The indebtedness is distributed all over this country and Europe, a considerable amount being in the shape of letters of credit held by travelers. It is thought that the recent heavy failures in the Memphis cotton trade have something to do with the immediate embarrassment of the house. They have been by far the heaviest buyers of cotton in the American markets for several years, mostly, it was understood, for Manchester. The belief was that orders were generally executed on London banks or bankers' credits, but if it turns out that they are trusted to any extent the direct credits of such concerns as Messrs. Collie, in Manchester, it will be a misfortune which no ordinary prudence could guard against, seeing that these houses had the confidence of London to the extent of untold millions sterling. There is a belief that most of the bills now running are under strong acceptance on the other side, say by Messrs. Baring and the Union Bank of London. The outstanding travelers' credits of Duncan, Sherman & Co. are on a different footing and may cause serious inconvenience to some of our people abroad. It is understood that a full statement of the affairs of the house is in preparation.

EFFECT ON STOCKS AND GOLD.

The effect of the suspension upon the stock market was, as usual in a sudden panic, much more serious for a short time than the circumstances of the failure, in their bearing upon Wall street, ought to have warranted. The fall in Western Union Telegraph was as much as nine per cent., but five and a half or six per cent. of this decline was soon recovered. Pacific Mail fell five per cent., and half of this subsequently recovered. Western Union fell from two to four per cent., and New York Central three per cent. This last was partially knocked before the failure by false rumors of Vanderbilt's death. By 12:30 the excitement in the Gold Room had somewhat abated and sales were making at 114⅝@114¾. Stocks were also on the rise of recovery, and the sober second thought of brokers and operators seemed to be in the direction of a more rational opinion as to the effect of the failure. Exchange is up to full shipping rates, and the probability is that shipments of gold will be resumed.

HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

The house was founded in 1850 by Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman and W. Butler Duncan, the latter the head of the present house. The latter firm has been in operation about ten years. Great sympathy is expressed for the firm, and particularly for W. B. Duncan. The credit of the house was good up to the hour of suspension, and had Mr. Duncan chosen to avail himself of this, his house need not have suspended. The principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers. Their bankers here were the Bank of the State of New York, which, it is understood, is fully protected.

FURTHER REASONS FOR THE FAILURE.

The direct cause for the suspension is not as yet ascertained, and various rumors are afloat, among which is one to the effect that their difficulties have been precipitated by the failure of Messrs. A. & W. Collie, of London. Another report says their principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and Lowndes Brothers. In 1873 arrangements were made with the Baring firm by which Duncan, Sherman & Co. were to be protected. It is supposed that the withdrawal of that protection this morning was the immediate cause of their failure. They had opened their counting house when a cable from London decided the firm to suspend. It is no little surprise to learn that when a house of the first class could get paper discounted at four per cent., the paper of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was rated at six per cent. The firm, or, at least some of its members, have been prominently identified with unfortunate railway enterprises, as Erie, Atlantic and Great Western and others of a similar character. It has transpired that the foreign bills of the firm will amount to over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. A private cable dispatch announces the failure of the Union Bank of London, the largest joint banking firm in the city, and one with which Duncan, Sherman & Co. transacted a large portion of their foreign business.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—As far as can at present be ascertained, the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. produces no marked effect here, except in a slight depression, mainly confined to mining stocks.

THE SHOCK IN PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reported here about noon, caused intense excitement. Gold jumped at once to 116½, and has now, at 12:30 P. M., fallen to 114.

BOSTON, July 27.—State Street has not witnessed since the war such a degree of excitement as prevailed there this forenoon, upon the announcement of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York. The gold market opened at 112¾, and when the news was received gold was selling at 113¾. Within fifteen minutes quotations bounded to 116¾, and afterward receded to 113¾. The effect was to entirely demoralize the market. The highest transactions reported were at 115½. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from three to five per cent., followed by a slight rally.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The failure of the New York firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had little effect here. The only banks connected with that house are involved to but a small extent. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are the financial agents of this city in New York, but it is believed that the last payment on the city bonds for which money had been provided to them, has been made already and that the city will suffer no inconvenience. On the Board of Trade the feeling was not more unsettled than has been daily for the past ten days, and the fluctuations of prices was less severe than usual.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS ON SHIPPING BILLS.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn, refused to give precedence to Plimsoll's shipping bill, which, he said, despite the excellency of its motives, would only aggravate the evils it intended to remedy; besides it would require too much time in consideration. The bill of Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, would give the Government more rapid and direct action in stopping ships from sailing. After a long debate the House, by a vote of 173 against 19, agreed to give the Government bills precedence to-morrow.

MILLS CLOSING—THOUSANDS OF OPERATIVES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, July 27.—An alarming state of things prevails at Oldham. Only six out of one hundred and sixty-two mills belonging to the Employers' Association, are working.

LONDON, July 28, 6 A. M.—Fifty mills have been closed in Ashton, and eight thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

Spain.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—PROPOSED REPRESENTATION OF WEST INDIAN COLONIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MADRID, July 27.—The Constitutional Committee has approved the whole draft of the new Constitution. A sub-committee will discuss with the Ministers to-day the question of conceding to the West Indian colonies the right of representation in the Assembly when the war in Cuba shall have terminated.

MADRID, July 27.—The sub-committee of the Committee on the Constitution have had a consultation with the Colonial Minister and the President of the Ministerial Council. It has been decided that the colonies shall be governed by special laws and shall have the right to representation in the Cortes. Questions, however, are to be regulated according to a separate system, which will be enacted at a fitting time.

France.

BILL TO ORGANIZE THE SENATE.

VERSAILLES, July 27.—The Assembly to-day, by a large majority, decided to proceed to the third reading of the bill organizing the Senate, the final debate on which is fixed for Monday next.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 27.—Steamships Spain and Adriatic, from New York; Batavia, from Boston, and Sarmatian, from Montreal, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 2-16. United States 5-20s, 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 108½; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad stocks.—New York Central 93; Erie 13; preferred 27. Illinois 92½.

PARIS, July 27.—Rentes 65 francs.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—United States bonds—5-20s 102, 3-4.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7½ Orleans 7¾. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 28s. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 17,000 quarters, including 5,000 quarters American; No 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 8d@10s 5d. Corn—Mixed 23s 6d. Pork—Western 52s; Eastern 57s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7½d. Cheese 55s.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Refined petroleum 24 francs.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Daily News* says the partial relapse in the corn market yesterday, following the complete change of weather, indicates a revival of hopes respecting the harvest which the persistent rain of the previous three weeks seemed wholly to forbid.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its last week says: "The average rise in wheat since last week has been fully four shillings here and in France. Here much grain has been prostrated by heavy wind and rain. Should the weather continue fine, crops may not suffer much on yield, whatever may be the result as to quality. A return to former low rates seems to be impossible with stock so near exhaustion, but millers are not likely to purchase freely at high rates while there is a possibility of improved prospect."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Official crop reports represent wheat a good average.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion—Three Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A Kalamazoo, Michigan, dispatch says: By the terrific explosion of a boiler in the saw-mill of S. Gilman, four miles north of Gable's, Van Buren county, two men were killed and the engineer mortally wounded. The smoke stack was thrown over a high tree, and the body of one of the men was thrown into the lake.

Railway Accident—Fireman Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—*A Times* special says: The express train east, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, this morning, when near Zaleski, Ohio, ran through a culvert, which had been washed out by the rain, killing James Powell, fireman, and breaking the thigh and arm of the engineer, Cutler. No passengers were injured.

Another Railroad Fireman Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—The express train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, which left here at midnight last night, met with an accident half a mile west of Jamestown, by running over a low. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and Thomas McVilliams, fireman, was instantly killed.

Salt Lake Banker Killed by the Cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—James Carson, of Briggs & Carson, a prominent mining firm of Salt Lake City, was run over by the cars at Oakland this morning, and died this afternoon. He was well known throughout the East.

Supposed Overdose of Laudanum.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The *Journal's* Maysville, Ky., special says Jarvis J. Cady, of Covington, Ky., was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Maysville to-day, from an overdose of laudanum.

Train on the Northern Pacific Breaks Through the Mississippi Bridge—Five Killed and Several Wounded.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—News is received in this city that the mixed train on the Northern Pacific Railroad, consisting of twenty-two cars, went through the bridge across the Mississippi, at Brainard, this morning, killing five persons. Full particulars are expected soon.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—The following special to the *Pioneer Press* is all that has been received from the railroad accident at Brainard since this morning: The railroad officials throw every obstacle in the way of obtaining news. At present it is impossible to say what was the direct cause of the accident, whether a car jumped the track, as stated by a passenger, or whether the train was too heavy for the bridge.

The train went down near the middle of the bridge, the engine and forward part of the train backing into the break and the rear part piling on top. The wreck of the bridge and cars is almost total. The dead are engineer Peterson, fireman Grandon, M. Aiken, and an Indian woman and sister. Injured—Mrs. M. Warren, mother of Tyler Warren, of White Earth, hurt on the head and chest; Miss Johnson, of Motley, skull fractured and hip broken. Those went from the top of the bridge into the river. The caboose struck on the pier, broke in two and left A. J. Sawyer, of Duluth; Dr. R. C. Lloyd, of Waterville, Mich., and a stranger, from Moorehead, among the debris on top of the pier, where they remained till lowered by ropes. Sawyer was hurt in the face and limbs, not seriously. Lloyd was hurt in the face. The stranger was not seriously hurt. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

The Cleveland Races.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—In the 2:38 class, Duke won first money, Breeze second, Preston distanced and Belle Porter shut out. Duke's time was 2:27¾, 2:30 and 2:26½.

In the 2:24 race, Clementine won first money. Time 2:23, 2:23¼, 2:22 and 2:21¾. Clementine's third heat was a dead between her and May Queen, who won second money. At the end of the second heat the judges claimed that Wiseman, the driver of Duke, pulled him, and put Budd Doble in his place, after which Duke won the race in three straight heats. Both riggen have under consideration the expulsion of Wiseman.

In the running race Vicksburg won in 1.42¾ and 1:44.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

NEW YORK CITY.

Seventh Ramble in the Metropolis—Central Park—Gallery of Statuary—Zoological Garden—American Museum of Natural History, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1875.

If we except the Bois de Boulogne at Paris, the Phœnix at Dublin, and the Prater at Vienna, Central Park is the largest in the world. It is by far the largest on this continent, and is said to be larger than any of the London parks. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, claims to be as large as Central Park, but it is not to be compared with the latter in point of beauty and improvements.

Central Park is the grand rural retreat for the denizens of New York, and is a blessing to the little ones, who are there daily, to inhale the health-giving breezes and enjoy their playful sports in its shady nooks, among beautiful shrubs and flowers. The mortality among the children of the city under five years of age is absolutely fearful, and much of it is caused from lack of pure air and wholesome exercise. Although the weather here is delightfully cool and pleasant, the number of deaths last week was between eight and nine hundred; over six hundred were children under six years of age.

Central Park contains 843 acres. About $11,000,000 have already been expended in its decoration and improvement, and it is now maintained at an annual expense of about $250,000. It embraces a great variety of scenery; nature and art seem to vie with each other in the race of the beautiful. In many places beautiful lawns are spread out to an extent of forty or fifty acres, surrounded by lovely shade trees; other parts are gently rolling, with occasional bluffs and hills, while here and there a dense forest, or a little wilderness of trees and dense underbrush. These are interspersed with rambles, walks and bridle paths, and are crossed by splendid driving roads. The scenery is varied by lakes, fountains, archways and bridges exquisitely beautiful; costly monuments are increasing in number, and add very much to the artificial splendor of the park.

The Morse monument is one of the last unveiled, and is the most beautiful work of art in the park. It is located near the Seventieth street entrance. It is an antique bronze, mounted on a granite pedestal about eight feet high. The statue is full size, and represents the great inventor in full dress, with a great cloak thrown over the right shoulder, and right hand extended, holding a piece of paper ribbon; the left hand rests on a Morse telegraph register.

The mall and mall terrace in the vicinity of the great lake, is the central place of attraction. The great *fete* occasions at the park are on Saturday afternoons, when a fine brass band discourses sweet music to thousands of enchanted listeners and sightseers. It is an excellent place to see style of all kinds—grand equipages and turnouts of all kinds, splendid horses, and vehicles of every imaginable shape. One of the most interesting and ludicrous scenes, to the writer, was that of a real English snob of the genuine article, with eye-glasses and guard, school-master whiskers and the most exquisite dress, panied by three ladies of the same make-up. They spent just half an hour, taking their wine out of the same glass with a straw, on the mall, in the dense crowd of visitors; their object appeared to be to "show off." But none save the pen of an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain is adequate to the task of portraying the scene on paper. Such a scene must be witnessed to be fully appreciated. The snob looked and acted like an aristocratic baboon in his best "togs and tucker," and the females aped the actions of the same monkey tribe of the other sex—baboonery. We watched them over half an hour, and we then left to lose sight of the curiosities; it was the best show we have seen in the Metropolis. The "happy family" in the museum does not compare with it, and these are curiosities one doesn't often see outside of Boston and New York in this country. There are plenty of the spurious article, but the genuine is a rarity outside of England.

The Mount St. Vincent gallery of statuary is an intensely interesting place for the lovers of art. It contains plaster casts of nearly all of the masterpieces of statuary in the United States, and many from the old masters. Most of them, however, are the works of the late eminent New York artist, Thomas Crawford, and presented by Mrs. Louise Crawford. There are in all over one hundred pieces in this collection, some of them very elaborate. The most notable are the Medusa, the Indian Chief, the Indian Hunter, the Indian Woman, the Daughter of Herodias, Raphael, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Washington Monument, Beethoven, Columbus, and Liberty. Some of the bas-reliefs and sketches are also beautiful. Strangers should not fail to visit this art gallery.

But perhaps the most interesting and instructive place in the city is the American Museum of Natural History and Menagerie, in the old arsenal and grounds, near the entrance at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The collection of living animals, birds and reptiles is very large and interesting, embracing a great many rarities, among which are male and female sea lion, Brazilian madilio, African zebra, American bison, and a large variety of sacred cattle. Among the latter are some from Thibet, the second from North Africa, and the third from South Africa. The collection of animals and birds are in outside buildings; the elephants, camels and some of the sacred cattle are grazing on the slopes near by. The American Museum of Natural History occupies the old arsenal building, which is 200 feet long and forty feet wide, with three floors and a meterological observatory. The specimens of the birds of the different parts of the world are perhaps unsurpassed in this country, and the same may be said of conchology, corals, reptiles and fishes in alcohol. Among the rare specimens in the museum are, the skeletons of the moas, a extinct bird of immense size, found in New Zealand, the largest of which is fourteen feet from the claws up of the bill; an emblamed human body from the Andaman Islands, Alaska; antiquities from Central and South America; and the embalmed bodies of an Indian chief, wife and child in one mummy, from the Flathead tribe, Oregon.

The meterological observatory at the top of the building is said to be one of the finest in the country. The instruments and registers, embracing the thermometer, barometer, velocity of wind, direction of wind, time, rate and quantity of rain and the force of the wind.

Yesterday was a gala day in Newark, New Jersey, being the occasion of the reunion of the New Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. The attendance was quite large and the procession a success, both as to numbers and display. Fifteen veterans of the war of 1812 passed through the city yesterday morning, under escort of General Raymond and several members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Book Exchange is meeting with better success than was anticipated, and it is now predicted that the sales will aggregate a million of dollars by the close of the week.

We met the Rev. Mr. Vannote in the city yesterday. He is on his summer furlough, and looks well and happy. We also met in Central Park to-day W. S. Gray, a former resident of Pittsburgh, who will be remembered in connection with his school in Neville Hall, Fourth avenue. He is now identified with the insurance business of New York. He is as affable and garrulous as ever.

Since the receipt of the favorable reports of the crops in the West, and the prospect of a large European demand, the merchants of New York are more hopeful, and encouraged to think that the fall trade will be better than it has been for years. Stocks are also low among the leading merchants, and they must soon begin to purchase.

CAROLUS.

CHICAGO.

The University Imbroglio—Defeat of the Moss Party.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Trustees of the Chicago University held a meeting to-night, which was largely attended. The session was private and lasted from four o'clock until eleven o'clock P. M. The only fact that could be learned by reporters is that a motion to rescind and repeal the motion recently adopted, declaring the office of President vacant, was defeated by a vote of seventeen to fourteen. This is a defeat of the Moss party and a triumph for the Burroughs faction. The question of the Presidency and of the future of the University was not definitely acted on.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. Davids.

Secretary Belknap arrived at Fort Ellis, Montana, Monday night, and leaves for Yellowstone Park to-morrow.

John MacIver, of London, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Steamship Line, who retired some time ago, is dead.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh, the well-known woman suffrage agitator, died at Syracuse, New York, on Monday, aged forty-eight.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; Hon. Charles Faulkner, of West Virginia, and B. W. Harris and J. B. Millet, of Massachusetts, the commission appointed to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges, were in Omaha yesterday. They leave this morning for Red Cloud, via Cheyenne.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Governor Bigler Almost Certain to be Nominated at Erie—Attorney General Pierrepont Investigating the Western District of Arkansas—Solicitor Wilson Takes Control of the Special Agents of the Treasury—Successor to Chief Clerk Avery Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1875.

Solicitor Wilson Takes Charge of the Special Agents.

Solicitor Wilson has issued and sent to the different special agents a formal order assuming control of that force, under the order of Secretary Bristow transferring it from the Customs Bureau. He is also engaged in perfecting a system for obtaining the highest degree of efficiency, and will soon assign the members of the force to duty according to their supposed qualification.

Western District of Arkansas.

The Attorney General is engaged in investigating the affairs of the Western Judicial district of Arkansas, and Senator Dorsey and Judge Parker, of that district, are here in connection with the subject.

Bigler's Candidacy.

Prominent Pennsylvania Democrats, now here, say ex-Governor Bigler is almost certain to be the nominee of that party for Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1875.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postoffice changes in Pennsylvania for the week ending July 24:

Established—Witmer, Lancaster county; Valentine Becker, postmaster.

Discontinued—Oxtown, Tioga county.

Name changed—Field Bend, Pike county, to Kimble; Ephraim Kimble, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—Aaron K. Eichelberger, Fredeuville, Lehigh county; John Crotsley, Hair's Valley, Huntingdon county; Abraham G. Alderfer, Lansdale, Montgomery county; Wm. Feck, Lisburn, Cumberland county; John G. Masemore, Mastersville, Lancaster county; Amos Hildebrand, Plank Road, York county; Frederick Lines, Upsonville, Susquehanna county.

SUCCESSOR TO CHIEF CLERK AVERY.

Secretary Bristow has appointed James Gilfillan, long employed in the Treasury Department, Chief Clerk, in place of Avery, to take effect August 1st. Mr. Gilfillan is now Cashier of the Treasurer's office. His successor, the Secretary states he will appoint upon the recommendation of Treasurer New.

THE DELANO SNARL.

The contradiction of newspaper statements to the effect that the President had addressed a letter to Secretary Delano asking him to resign, was furnished by an intimate, personal and political friend of the Secretary, but unknown to the Secretary, who was yesterday absent from the city. There are other parties, however, who confidently repeat that the original statements are true in all their essential features.

PHILADELPHIA.

More Money Wanted for the Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Centennial Board of Finance announced that, in addition to collections and subscriptions already made, one million of dollars will be needed for building purposes alone in the next three months of this year, and make a further appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and the country at large.

NEW CASTLE.

Base Ball—Neshannocks Eighteen, Unions, of Mercer, Eight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 27, 1875.

A game of base ball here, to-day, between the Unions, of Mercer, and the Neshannocks, resulted in a score of Neshannocks 18, Unions 8. There was very heavy batting by both clubs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Defaulting Deputy Collector of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of George N. Jackson, the defaulting cashier in Collector Buckner's office, discovered twenty-two grains of arsenic, three grains being sufficient to cause death. The analysis was made at the insurance of insurance companies.

The Assault on the Editor of the Cleveland "Leader."

CLEVELAND, July 27.—August Ziemer, the Democratic city official who assaulted the editor of the *Leader* on Saturday, appeared in Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer to charge of assault with intent to kill. He was accompanied by his attorney, A. T. Brinsmade, Esq. The case was continued until Wednesday morning. Prosecutor Foran will be assisted in the conduct of the case by Tom Prentiss, Esq.

Mountain Meadow Massacre—Young and Smith to be Examined—Ex-Wife of Lee Arrested—Further Evidence for Prosecution.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 27.—Most of the day was occupied with a legal question. The defense said they desired to examine Brigham Young and George Q. Smith. Both were too feeble to travel, and counsel asked leave to have their depositions taken at Salt L ke. The Court said it could be done by consent of the prosecution, which objected, claiming that both were able to travel.

George W. Bradshaw sworn. After the emigrants passed Cedar, orders were issued to the emigrants to buy the cattle killed by Indians. Witness went with a spade to the place of rendezvous. Haight asked where my brother was. I said, "Do you want a gun to bury the dead with?" He said, "You fool, go home." After the emigrants passed, heard Haight preach. He said if some fools had not tampered with the Indians, the emigrants would then be in their graves, but was all right, as they had merely gone further into the fiet. After the massacre heard Haight preach. They were to say nothing about it. Saw the wagons brought back to Cedar. Saw the children, some of them in the dead band. The children were gathered up by the Government agent and sent East.

A wife of Lee at the time of the massacre, but now divorced, has just been discovered and brought into town by Marshal Maxwell.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

DELEGATES TO HARD MONEY CONVENTION.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Association of Political Reform for the purpose of electing delegates from this city to the National Hard Money Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 25th of October. This convention will be the out growth of the meeting held was that of the Tobacco Exchange, in Richmond, Va., on the 4th of May, which was attended by representatives of the tobacco trade and many other prominent merchants of that city, together with the leading bankers.

PARADE OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias representing all lodges in this city and Brooklyn, together with a number of country delegations, held a parade to-day to act as escort to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, who hold their annual session in Brooklyn to-day. The parade was not as large as expected, there being in uniform and ununiformed not more than one thousand men.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Lower Lake region and Middle States, stationary, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, slightly warmer, cloudy or partly cloudly weather and rain areas from the former to Virginia.

Mail service will soon be resumed between Marietta and Canal Dover, Ohio.

Base Ball—At Hartford, Hartfords 4, St. Louis Browns 2. At Philadelphia, Athletics 11, Chicagos 7.

The steamers Pereire, from Havre; Russia, from Liverpool, and August Andre, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The Vienna *Press* reports that the Governor of Bosnia has telegraphed to the Porte that the operations of the Turkish troops at Nevessigne and Belik have resulted in the dispersion of the insurgent bands near those places.

The St. Petersburg *Galois* announces that the Government has not abandoned the idea of having a session of the Conference on the Usages of War at St. Petersburg. It says that all the powers except England have accepted invitations and the Conference will meet next spring.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kansas City and Keokuk.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The English capitalists who were been examining the line of the Kansas City and Keokuk Railroad, left here yesterday, well satisfied with the looks of things. There has been already $1,150,000 spent on the road, which is partly completed. The engineer will soon make report and estimate of the capital required, and it is understood that these capitalists will at once put up the funds for the completion. Kansas City will thus have another eastern outlet, which will give her, including the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, fourteen lines running their own trains into the city.

FIRE RECORD.

Grand Rapids—$18,000.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Specials to the morning papers say that a fire at Grand Rapids, on Monday morning, destroyed Kenger & Foster's tannery and store houses. Loss $18,000; insurance $7,500.

Mears' Station, Michigan—$30,000.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A sawmill at Mears' Station, Michigan, owned by Chas. Mears, of this city, burned yesterday afternoon. Loss over $30,000; uninsured.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Clinton *Democrat* fears a lot of "purchasable rascals" will run the Erie Convention. Very likely.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

A Lock Haven dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says: "A very strong effort is being made to have the nomination of Colonel Amos C. Noyes, a farmer, lumberman and legislator, made unanimous. It is generally admitted that Noyes is the strongest man who can be selected, as he has thousands of friends throughout the lumber and coal country and from end to end of the Susquehanna river. If nominated, he will poll an immense vote."

The Tunkhannock *Republican*, a paper that has done more effective work in the cause of temperance than any other journal in the State, hoists the Republican State ticket, and discusses the Prohibition candidates in an unreserved and manly way. It says: The Prohibition candidates, though they are admitted to be good and worthy men, their nomination does not meet anywhere with cordial public indorsement. Looking at it from a Democratic standpoint, it seems a side issue and its effect is designed to defeat the Republican candidates. For deny it as they may, Prohibitionists do not expect much help from Democrats as a party. That party is evidently pleased with this view, for everywhere do they give the Prohibition party men an encouraging pat on the back, but they must not be looked to for any further support.

Democracy is boiling a nasty kettle of fish just now. William B. Reed, a high-toned Democratic chief under the old *regime*, in the columns of the *World* attacks some of the alleged State Treasury frauds in Harrisburg, and all at once the Democratic journals of this State resent the movement, and lo! with them stand the reformed independent ellipticus, the political Magdalens of Pennsylvania. The fight is not ours, and it can go on. The hotter it gets the greater the possible good that may result from it. There is a moral, too, in this pretty fight between the leading Democratic organ of New York and the central mouthpiece of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Both parties are abounding in able-bodied men and women in idleness and vice. Will His overlook the systematic dishonor of His law, that he who will not work shall not eat? Is it any wonder our national labor disorganizations are a menace to our national life, when, from the very birth of the nation, she has been systematically manufacturing tramps; converting self-supporting nations into vagrants; maintaining organized systems of conscious unman and slavery? Using pens to ourselves about the emancipation of African slaves from despotism of Southern masters, and maintain that a system which enslaves every Indian woman within our borders, and leaves her far more at the mercy of her master than was any slave we have emancipated? Where are the details about the French Communism which demands bread or blood and refuses to work, for wages, and which, while, out on our Western borders, church and State unite in maintaining our Indian Communism, more dest active to individual effort and industry? Where are the bloody and deceitful thug that which destroyed the communists of Paris and drenched her streets in blood.

We keep up a pious sniffle about the polygamy of Utah and one equally pious in preservation of the reservation of the institution on one-half the territory of the nation, talk about "Christianizing Indians" while guaranteeing their heathen organizations by treaty stipulations, offer hypocritical sniffle, and those who talk most loudly about "our duty to the Red Man," are generally those who are stealing most out of the national coffers, under pretense of benefiting him.

Our Indian policy is the hot-bed, prepared by our forefathers, in which have germinated the seeds of national corruption. No greater mistake of profit, no greater temptation to it, could have been imagined than that of Indian annuities. Now, after every President, elected since its adoption, has honestly and earnestly tried to have these annuities honestly paid, Professor Marsh tells us that Mr. Lo is threatning vengeance, as usual, against innocent men, women and children, because the agents of this Government have been stealing it. Any two Democrats can tell a story about a High and Mighty Laziness with rotton beef and flour of the same description.

Very good! Why did not Mr. Lo raise his own beef? There is plenty of pasturage in his country, and it requires no money, art or care to raise a beef than a pony. Mr. Lo raises ponies, plenty of them, and rides them well. He could get as easily herd cattle as watch emigrant trains; and if he must have corn or die of hunger, like white men on the frontier, he would very soon develop an unsuspected capacity for agricultural pursuits. His brethren across the British border prove, by their example, that this is no idle speculation. Nobody has undertaken to support Mr. Lo. He has been quite as self-supporting as other men. They are not bribed to lie in the shade and play poker, while white men are out into snow shoes, harness and snow loads of provisions and made to drag them over the Rocky Mountains to mules, in order that one copper colored aristocrat may have his pork and beans. When he grows hungry, and so be graciously inclined not to bake all the white babies in that region, in the cook stove of their houses, or cut off their feet for hands or carry them away in his game bag.

Oh, the harm-doing iniquity of our Indian system! The monstrous policy which tends to pauperize a people to arm and equip savages for the massacre of Christian fathers and mothers, and their Christian offspring! Which sends out "Peace Commissioners" to furnish hostile barbarians with scalping knives, rifles and ball to deadly hate by unfulfilled promises, and then leaves industrious citizens, feeble old men, helpless women and tender children, to the bloody vengeance!

President Grant's error lies in his thinking he could do what no one else had done—that he could transmute this base metal into gold, and if the party which sustained him fails to read the lesson of his failure and to purge the Nation of this ninety-years-old corruption, it ought to die the death of a malefactor.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

CROP NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There will be a falling off in the apple crop this year in Eastern Pennsylvania compared with the large yields of former seasons. The crop, however, it will still be ample for all ordinary domestic purposes, though cider and apples will be somewhat higher than last year.

The Chester county *Village Record* supplies information from various points in that important agricultural district, in relation to the wheat and grass crops, both of which are now harvested; and this information is to the effect, that while the grass is fully equal, generally short, the wheat turns out better than was expected a month ago, though not a full crop. Similar reports come from all parts of Berks county.

So far as the crops of this county are concerned, of wheat, there will not be

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Dear,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Democratic party is in a fair way of soon walking Spanish; since, like Spain, it is dying of internecine strife.

SORROW, it is said, turns the stars into mourners, and every wind of heaven into a dirge. The *Post* wails, and the Democratic skies are hung in black.

THE Secretary of the Treasury on Monday collided with Chief Clerk AVERY, who colluded with the whisky ring, and the latter found himself floored in Avery short time.

SINCE the Cincinnati *Enquirer* fell under the hallucination that a failure to redeem in this world is the surest pledge of redemption in the world to come, it has got into the habit of asking us foolish questions.

THE new United States Treasurer has issued a circular prohibiting national banks from deducting from their average deposits returned for duty the five per centum of their circulation deposited for the redemption of their circulating notes.

THE Republicans of Kentucky will wind up their campaign next Saturday with a grand ox-roast, barbecue style. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will wind up their campaign on the second of November by a grand basting and roasting of Democracy, style of 1872.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania, having no candidates of their own, and no prospect of knowing beforehand who their candidates will be, are just now very busy in supporting the Prohibition State ticket. They are completely satisfied, after looking the whole field over carefully, that every Republican in the State should vote for that ticket.

THE evidence developed in the examination of the police system of New York by a legislative Commission, shows that there is a regular system of collusion between the police and the gamblers, swindlers and thieves. The criminal classes pay a percentage of their earnings to the police, and in return the latter protect them from arrest and help them through in times of trouble.

OLD BILL ALLEN is one of those relics of a past generation who has lingered beyond his time, and who has been presented to the world as a statesman simply because he is old. The Democrats conclude that a man who was in Congress forty years ago *must* be a statesman, because he was on the stage of action when the country had statesmen to boast of. Yet the creature never was anything but a demagogue of the meanest kind, and he is a worse demagogue now than he was forty years ago.

THE early construction of a narrow gauge railroad between Atoka, Choctaw Nation, and Hot Springs, Arkansas, is contemplated. Should the road be built, it will pass through the great lead and silver region of the Choctaw Nation and Arkansas, and can be extended in a westerly direction, through an extremely fertile country, to the vast copper district west of ninety-eight degrees west longitude, known as the Leadedland of the Chickasaws. The projected needs no legislation, as is provided for by the treaty of 1866, granting right of way east and west.

IT APPEARS that the British Government does not acquiesce in the construction given by the Washington Treaty by the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent circular letter. In that document the Secretary substantially concluded that the Consular seal can, under the treaty, only pass Canadian merchandise beyond the first frontier port of the United States in case the merchandise is designed for consumption within the United States. The Canadian merchants have protested against this construction, and the British Minister has indorsed their protest. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General.

THE latest mail advices from England give further insight into the depressed condition of the iron trade in the northern district of that country. Production decreased 15,000 tons in June as compared with May, makers stocks nevertheless increasing 10,000 tons. In South Wales some important reductions in quotations have been announced by leading makers, but they do not seem to have the desired effect. Very few orders are offered, and the worst apprehensions are entertained for the remainder of the year. It is not in one district only, but in every ironmaking center complaints are heard of the great depression that exists.

THE manufacturing industries of Chicago seem to be constantly growing in importance. The *Tribune* says this is particularly the case in South Chicago. A great deal of activity prevails in that suburb on the banks of the Calumet, where it was originally planned that Chicago itself should stand. The establishment of the J. H. Brown Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company and other manufacturing enterprises at that point, have been recognitions of its advantages for manufacturing, and have already brought thither considerable population. There are two thousand men now at work on the various industries situated there, and this number will be greater when others that are now in contemplation are finished.

EVERYWHERE it appears to be the same. A short time ago the well-known volume "Self-Help" was translated into Dutch by a Protestant pastor of Antwerp, and copies of it have been put in use in the public schools. A loud outcry from the Catholic clergy has been the result, for the little volume contains a sentence which implies some admiration of LUTHER, and also has an allusion to the murder of WILLIAM the Silent by a Catholic fanatic; and yet the priests are perhaps wise in their generation, and their instinct possibly guides them aright in condemning a book which inculcates the merit of self-reliance and energy, for those qualities are by no means compatible with the spirit of submission and the unreasonable fear of change which have always characterized the true disciples of the Catholic Church.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT'S decision upon the CHORPENNING claim does not decide against that claim upon its merits, but upon the ground that Congress had revoked the power which it once had in Postmaster General to pass upon it before he had made his award. The power to make the award having been recalled, there was no authority for making it. This is simply a legal point in the case and does not enter into the question of the rightfulness of the claim itself. Some people have been inclined to think it a flashy claim because that old humbug, JERRY BLACK, is the attorney for it; but a better reason for condemning it is found in the fact that it is a very old claim, running back into a previous generation; and if it had had, originally, a solid foundation to stand upon it would long since have been settled. The claims that survive from one generation to another are generally doubtful and bad.

FOR upwards of twenty years past, it has been the practice in all the custom houses of the United States to allow one member of the firm to give bonds for duties in behalf of his entire firm. This was under the provisions of an act of Congress of March, 1833. Recently the Collector of Customs at the port of Baltimore called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the fact that these provisions had been omitted from the revised statutes. The Secretary replied that in the absence of any statutory authority therefor such practice should, in future, be discontinued. Upon the publication of this decision the New York Collector wrote to the Secretary representing that much inconvenience would be experienced by the merchants of that port if this regulation was enforced. The Secretary replies, however, that in view of the important interests involved, he does not think it expedient to pursue any doubtful course, and all collectors are instructed to carefully observe the decision, which is one of more than ordinary importance.

THE FAILURE YESTERDAY.

The sudden failure of the old and well known banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New York, announced by telegraph yesterday, caused a shock in business circles, and gave rise to numerous speculations as to the cause; but there was no undue excitement, and nothing approaching a panic. Inquiries among our leading bankers elicited the uniform response that the failure had no effect whatever in monetary circles here. Advices from New York indicated that even in Wall street the news had but a temporary effect upon the prices of stocks. Later in the day it was stated that the cause of the suspension was not recent, but the result of speculations in cotton and railway and other securities, covering a period of several years. The heaviest losses, it is said, were in cotton transactions. Mr. DUNCAN, the senior member of the firm, returned from Europe two weeks ago, and since then a thorough investigation was had. The result showed that the available assets were entirely inadequate to meet maturing obligations; and, although the credit of the house was unimpaired, and funds could have been had to keep the concern afloat for some time, it was deemed best to close the doors and make an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, which was done. The liabilities are given at between five and six millions, which are largely distributed throughout this country and Europe—a considerable portion being in the form of letters of credit held by travelers abroad. It is intimated that, like most failures of this kind, very little will be realized for the creditors, as the assets are of doubtful value.

It is gratifying to know that the cause of the suspension dates back to a period prior to the great panic of 1873, and that the unexpected failure of one of the leading banking houses of the country has had no further effect than a mere temporary disturbance of prices, resulting from the suddenness of the shock. The banks of this city, and those of the country generally, have been learning wholesome lessons during the past two years, and are well fortified against such disturbances as that of yesterday.

THE advance in breadstuffs which followed in this country upon a clearer knowledge of the condition of the European harvest was legitimate, and lacked at first, the elements of speculation, being based upon a solid knowledge of unquestioned facts but the baleful spirit of gambling upon future contingencies has since taken possession of the grain market, forcing up prices much beyond the point justified by existing facts. It seems impossible for the American people to be moderate in anything. Start them, once, upon the chance of making money easily, and they soon get beyond reasonable bounds. The staid New York *Journal of Commerce* lifts up a warning voice against this tendency, which is worthy of attention. Hear it:

"We wish to give a word of caution to those who are likely to be carried away with the new excitement. There is nothing in the line of facts to justify the high prices for grain which many are anticipating. It is true that in the best of seasons Great Britain does not produce all the cereals she consumes. Part of the supply comes from France, a little from other European States when they have a surplus, no inconsiderable quantity from the Black Sea, some from her own Eastern possessions, and the remainder from the United States. This year's floods on the Continent will cut off a large part of the French surplus, so that the source of supply will be less available. It is possible that France herself may need, before the year is out, an addition to her product for her own people. The English harvests are much later than ours, and the long continued wet weather and humid atmosphere have diminished the quantity and injured the quality of the yield. In other parts of Europe the weather has been a little less propitious than in former favorable seasons.

"In this country we have a surplus from each of the last three years, and an unprecedented harvest for the current season. Without draining our granaries or diminishing a particle of the apparent supply awaiting home consumption, we can furnish from our Atlantic and Pacific ports enough to fill the threatened vacuum and leave much still unsold.

"Our present caution, while addressed to all classes of speculators, is in the interest also of the producers. It is an old trick of the foreign consumer, when he needs a little addition to his surplus, to raise a clamor about it, create an excitement and gain a point. He understands human nature, and knows what will be the sure effect of such a course. Especially is he secure of his aim when money is very abundant. People have capital lying up in bank and do not know what to do with it. They are tempted by the promise of a speculation in grain. Food for the famished! Surely there must be millions in it; and they are lavish of their idle hoard in the hope of a large return of profit. But the Englishman isn't famished, nor at starvation's door. He has built a surplus of grain on hand, and his own harvest, such as it is, now coming in for his use. He can afford to be patient. He laughs inwardly at the excitement as he sees the whole world, outside of his little island, preparing to stock his granaries. He cares not now high the price at which they purchase it. He knows that when he comes to buy the price will be what he chooses to make it, as he can take advantage of the over-stock and select his time.

"This is the lesson of the hour. The man who rushes into the export business in search of a fortune will find out the truth before he balances his outlay with the cash returns. And the producers who hear of the expected demand, who witness the excitement, and who therefore hold on to their harvest in the hope of fabulous prices, will be more disappointed yet. The happy speculators are those who profit by the first upward turn, and stay out for the rest of the season. The wise farmers are those who sell instead of hoarding their grain, and, pocketing their sure reward, leave the more sanguine to fill the gap that is sure to sink many a fortune before it is fairly bridged."

IT IS remarked, in all quarters, that the number of visitors at the watering places, this year, is much below the average of last year. There have been more stay-at-homes this year than for many years past. Why? The panic is not responsible for the change, for its bad effects were felt as much last year as now, and we must look deeper for the real cause of a change which we cannot help regarding as a change for the better.

The genuine reason will be found, we think, in the fact that summer vacations spent at watering places are not, in themselves, a sure relief for the weariness and vexedness which attend a prolonged devotion to business. Many a business man last year, took with him his cares and his fears, his apprehensions and his troubles to Saratoga and Cape May. They pursued him there, with the zeal of the Furies; and what could the waters of the Congress spring, or the surging of the ocean waves as they dashed upon the beach, do for a mind troubled about so many things? He did not go away from home a free man and therefore he had better never have gone at all. Travel and the light dissipations of watering places may serve for a little while, to divert attention from the carking cares of business, but only for a little while. The cares soon resume their supremacy and carry their own atmosphere of gloom with them.

Many, therefore, have wisely remained at home, this year, resolved to wait until the business sky clears off. Their business is none the worse, and they certainly have enjoyed themselves as much at home as they would have done abroad.

THE amount of wheat now in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail is about 4,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of wheat, including that on canals, on lakes and rail, at lake and seaboard ports, is about 8,500,000 bushels. The clearances from our Atlantic seaboard ports for Europe are about 1,500,000 bushels per week. During the last four weeks they have been 5,150,677 bushels of wheat and 103,247 barrels of flour. The effect of this movement has been very decided. The money article of Monday's New York *Times* says:

"In Wall street it has led to a decline in gold and sterling exchange, and caused considerable advance in Western railroad shares and bonds, which, in turn, has strengthened the entire share list at the Stock Exchange. Among the merchants it has induced increased confidence and already revived trade to some extent, especially in the department of dry goods, where there has been an increased attendance of the large jobbers from the West and South. These early merchants, in consequence of the improvement in breadstuffs and the prospects of an active export demand for the same from this time out, have taken considerable amounts of domestic fabrics, sufficient in extent to establish prices on many lines of goods and encouraging further operations. This early and auspicious opening of the fall trade is important, and can be called the first fruit of the advance and prospective large shipments of wheat."

KENTUCKY holds her election next week, and the canvass grows more animated as it draws to a close. Gen. HARLAN, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been over the State in person, and gives an encouraging account of the prospects. Four years ago he astonished every body by the run he made for Governor under the most discouraging circumstances; and the account he now gives is evidence that the Republican vote will be much larger than it was in 1871. In his Covington speech on Saturday last he said:

"In 1871, when I had the honor to be a candidate for Governor, representing the principles of the Republican party, it was a little doubtful in some parts of this Commonwealth, in the estimate of some persons whether it was either safe or respectable to be an advocate of Republican principles. But I am glad to be able to say to my fellow-citizens, that, throughout the whole of this Commonwealth, in every county, the Republican party is thoroughly organized, and my confident prediction to-night is, that when the returns from the election shall come in the result will gratify the friends of the Republican party here and throughout the country."

Gen. HARLAN is by far the most brilliant man in the Republican ranks in Kentucky; and if Kentucky is to have a place on the next Republican Presidential ticket, why should it not be given to HARLAN above all others who have been named?

IN CONNECTICUT, also, as everywhere else, the so called Democratic "reform" movement turned out to be simply a gigantic fraud. The Legislature of that State adjourned the other day, and it is admitted on all sides that never before was there so weak and corrupt a body of lawmakers in the State. It did not dare to investigate a series of direct and specific charges of bribery brought against its members, but it did dare to defeat a proposed constitutional amendment providing that no portion of the public school money should be appropriated for sectarian purposes. In that State, as in others, the Catholic influence has been hard at work to control the action of the Democratic party, and this was a case where it brought the whole party up to the rack, notwithstanding the fact that in some other States a similar amendment has been adopted, and that in Ohio both political parties have incorporated the same principle in their platform, as the issue of sectarianism in schools is an overshadowing one. The same issue has been considerably felt in Connecticut in the cities and the large towns, and it is growing. But one Democratic member of the House voted in favor of sustaining the amendment, and he was a German.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The small-pox is prevailing at Jerusalem, badly. Isn't it a pity?

The wheat crop of Nebraska is estimated at ten million bushels.

Louisville is going to try the exposition business again this year.

We exported 1,149,012 bushels of wheat from New York last week.

The people of Elijah, Ga., are without a newspaper. It recently went up.

A cotton factory is building at Tallahassee, and others are talked of in other parts of Florida.

Several sums have been subscribed in Boston to assist the search for the missing balloonists.

There is hard and bloody fighting in the Cherokee Nation, between the factions of Downing and Ross.

Chicago has caught at the floating hospital idea, and is rapidly organizing an association to materialize it.

The Daniel O'Connell centennial, August 6, is just now the theme of patriotic Irishmen all over the country.

An appliance for catching and discharging in the rear of railroad trains the smoke of the engine has been invented.

In the eloquent words of the Democratic prosecuting attorney of Alpena county, Michigan, "we are drifting into arnica."

A Saratoga belle boasts that she has a new dress for every grand ball. Probably she needs a special train to carry the males.

The greatest want of the Indian schools is said to be a supply of competent teachers. The same want is felt in some white schools.

The corn is growing so tall in the Mississippi bottoms this year, that the farmers talk of building balloons for harvesting purposes.

New York is a Democratic city. Its taxes for 1875 are $2 94 on the $100. The amount to be raised is $32,367,724 75. This is equal to $32 per capita.

The Comstock lode, in Nevada, is said by a recent visitor to be pouring out a thick stream of pure silver amounting to $50,000 every twenty-four hours.

Secretary Bristow will shortly begin the work of reorganizing the Marine Hospital service on what he considers a more permanent and satisfactory basis.

It is a curious fact that Boston exported $1,216, 934 worth of iron and $22,298 worth of steel last year, to Philadelphia's $935,755 in iron and $1,779 of steel.

Speaking of the unfortunate result of Donaldson's last balloon ascension, a Missouri editor says: "If he never returns it will be a lasting lesson to him."

The girls are becoming enthusiastic upon the subject of physical culture, and doubtless all the female colleges of the land will soon have departments of botany.

The Philadelphia Baptists have bought three hundred acres of land on Island Beach, New Jersey, with the design of founding a summer sea-side resort.

The 2,500 ton iron steamship Brashear, the pioneer vessel of Morgan's Line from New York to Brashear City, La., has just been launched at Wilmington, Del.

A South African gold digger, who must be the veritable possessor of Fortunas' cap, recently found a mass of nearly pure gold actually weighing forty-two pounds.

"British justice." A little English girl was recently sentenced to imprisonment a fortnight and to a reformatory for four years, for plucking a geranium flower.

Editor Carruth, of Vineland, N. J., got thirty thousand dollars for that little pain in the head which he received from that pistol in the hands of the irate Landis.

The contention over the "art-frauds" in Italy has led at least to a libel suit brought by Mr. P. F. Connelly, an artist, against Mr. S. W. Healy, the author of the charges.

A Long Branch philosopher says single women, as a general thing, can be told from wives. This is strange. We have known many a girl to be taken for a wife.

A Georgia farmer has raised from one grain of wheat 191 stalks and 190 heads. The largest head has 185 grains. This is the most remarkable reproduction on record.

The British building on the Centennial grounds will be begun shortly. It will be in the old English style, with red tiled roof made of tiles specially imported from England.

Another million and a quarter of those greenbacks which the Ohio Democrats want increased "as the volume of trade demands" floated into the New York banks last week.

The Typographical Union of Milwaukee has adopted a scale of prices reduced to thirty-seven cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers and thirty-two cents on evening papers.

An extensive slate ledge has been discovered in Maine, which is pronounced superior to anything in this country, and equal to the best roofing slate of foreign importation.

The little town of Coal Spring, on the Hudson river, harbors a gang of thieves that are becoming almost as famous as the James boys of Missouri. They need a little cold lead.

The hydrographic office of the Navy Department is frequented by singing mice. Their notes are said to be as fine and clear as those of a mocking bird; which is rather hard on the bird.

A grand general reunion of the surviving veterans of the war who reside in Southwestern Ohio and Eastern Ohio will be held on the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, to-morrow.

Roses are now all the rage. The entire Kingdom of Great Britain appears to be engaged in cultivating its emblematic blossom. Roses of all hues and varieties now perfume the country.

"State sovereignty." Two witnesses for the Government against the Democratic murderer Smoot and others of Owen county, Ky., have been forced to leave the county for fear of their lives.

A sound sleeper. A passenger on a wrecked steamer on Lake Champlain, last week, did not awaken until roused out of his berth by the captain, some hours afterward, though persons four miles distant were awakened.

PERSONAL.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* hears that an effort has been made to bring the Siltons together, and there are a great many people scattered over the country who believe that Dory and Lib will make it up after a while.

Austin Bearse, the man who sheltered and hid the first fugitive slave found in Boston, has recently been discovered in a very impecunious condition, and the old anti-slavery citizens are making up a fat purse for him, to tide him over old age.

A certain publisher in New York city gets his wife to read the manuscript of juvenile books offered to him to his little daughter, and if the child enjoys the story he accepts it. He argues that his little girl has about the average child intelligence, and if a book failed to please her it would not please other children. The idea is not a bad one.

An amusing story is related of Representative-elect WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth district of New York. A few days ago he was seated on a porter's truck in front of an hotel in Corning, when a lady traveler, mistaking him for the porter, requested him to carry her satchel to the depot. He readily complied and on reaching the lady's destination blandly declined to receive compensation, and with a graceful bow left his companion amazed at the disinterested politeness of her "porter."

The London gossips are telling this story, apropos of Queen Victoria's continued seclusion: At the Princess of Wales' garden party, at which she was present, the other day, the Queen accosted a distinguished officer and conversed affably with him for some minutes. At last the gallant General remarked: "I am really very sorry, madame, for being so stupid. I am sure I have seen your face and remember it perfectly well, but I cannot remember your name."

Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, has been preaching in Tennessee, and an old Methodist brother of the African persuasion, after the sermon, said to him: "I like to hear you preach, for I understand your preaching." Dr. Allen replied: "I am glad of it." "But I understand every word you say." "I hope so," said the Doctor, "for I try to make myself understood." Again the old man came to the charge. "Yes," he said, "I understand you jes as well as if you was a nigger." Dr. Allen thought it a rare compliment.

A very curious case has been discovered at the Treasury Department by the examination of some old accounts. A few days ago an officer of the War Department received notice from the Treasury that there was a balance of $1,500 in his favor on an old account. This officer knew no such balance was due him, and caused an examination of the origin of the account to be made. The discovery was then made that, by an error in accounting many years ago, this amount had been deducted from the account of an officer in another department, where it probably belonged, and credited to this officer of the War Department. This discovery explains a very lamentable suicide which occurred about the time this original error was made. The officer from whose account this sum had been wrongly deducted, was charged with a defalcation of that amount. He was not able to prove his innocence, and took his own life. The accounts are said to clearly show that the suicide is due to the criminal error of some clerk in the war days.

The slaughter among English railroad employees is terrible. The latest report gives the proportion killed per year as one in every 350, while one in every hundred is injured. Among switchmen, one in every 26 is either injured or killed, a rate of mortality approaching that of fighting campaigns.

In answer to a correspondent we state that there are eight islands in the Samoan group which are considered to be of commercial importance, situated between 13 and 15 degrees south latitude, and right in the track of Australian steamers from the port of San Francisco.

COLWAY, writing of the rapid decadence of spiritualism abroad, says: "There is now not a medium of any fame in London whose fraud has not been exposed to the satisfaction of all except the large class of those who wish to be deceived."

Don't Make War on the Stomach.

If you are billious, dyspeptic and constipated, don't make war on the stomach by successfully swallowing blue pills, strong purgatives and powerful salivants. Such a procedure damages digestion and weakens the bowels, leaving stomach, liver and intestines, after the immediate effect, in a condition of greater disorder than before. That completer relief which remedies the above description signally fail to afford is obtained by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. And for the best of reasons. Billiousness is the result of inactivity of the liver, dyspepsia of weakness of the digestive organs, and constipation is produced by the above causes operating together. The Bitters being a powerful stomachic, overcome indigestion by stimulating the secretion of gastric juice, relieve billiousness by promoting greater activity of the liver, and thus enable the bowels to act with renewed regularity.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now considered indispensable to our family medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the whole system. It strengthens the stem and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want relief from all of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, bearing the name on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only by $1 Bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE 259
Head and all complete in two hours. Call and examine specimens. Send for pamphlet, free. Pin and Stomach worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth st. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. MWF*

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN SHEEDY, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
E. EDGAR GALBRETH,
W 140 Fifth avenue, Assignee, &c.

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS.

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore be devoted to the support of Republican principles maintaining its independence within the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that the COMMERCIAL may always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

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Dress Goods and Silks!

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Now Offers Most Remarkable Inducements to Purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.

AT 12½ CENTS.

Great Variety of Desirable Dress Goods,

In Many Cases Worth Fully Double.

At 15c. Yard wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 18c. Gray Mixed Mohairs, worth 37½c.
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At 19½c. Summer Grass Cloths, choice colors.
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At 28c. New Plaid Grenadines, usual price 50c.
At 42c. Very Desirable New Dress Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Most Decided Bargains

In New Lots of all Qualities of

Black Hernanias and Grenadines.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c. up.
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New Invisible Plaids.
Colored Mohairs, Poplins, Ponjees, etc.
Fine Dress Goods, every description.
White Summer Dress Goods.

BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN

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From $1 00 Upward, According to Quality.

Stock Kept New and Desirable by New Goods Daily Coming In.

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Jas. Caldwell AND Co

Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.

FANCY SILKS,

BLACK GRENADINES

Black Hernanias

AND

Summer Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
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AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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JULY 6, 1875.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached in this city. Call and examine our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.

Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,

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Rugs, Mats,
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Table and Piano Covers,

IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,

At Reduced Prices.

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NOTICE

TO

Northern Pacific R. R. Bondholders,

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, with its property and franchises, is to be sold at Auction under decree of Court, AUGUST 2D, in New York City, for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders.

The latter are uniting in a plan for protecting their interests, by causing the Road and property to be bid in for them by a Bondholders' Committee, selected for the purpose. This Committee consists of J. Hutton Livingston, of New York; Frederick Billings, of Vermont; George Stark, of Massachusetts; J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and John M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of Purchase and Reorganization submitted by this committee and unanimously approved by a general meeting of the Bondholders, is ready for distribution and signature. All Bondholders who wish to share in the benefits of the plan or desire information, should immediately address the PURCHASING COMMITTEE, N. P. R. R., at 23 Fifth avenue, New York.

A. B. NETTLETON,
For Purchasing Committee N. P. R. R.

Bondholders in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania can obtain copies of the plan and any needed information by calling on

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

LADIES' READY MADE SUMMER SUITS,

Costumes, Jackets, &c.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

We are now offering Plain Linen Suits, Braided Linen Suits, Batiste Linen Suits, White Lawn and Cambric Suits; Jackets, Overdresses and Basques in Linen, Lawn and Batiste, Cashmere and Silk Jackets, Mantles and Polonaises, All Made in Best Manner and Most Fashionable Styles,

AT

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.

SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.

Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants'

Muslin Undergarments,

AT

Far Below Usual Prices.

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, GENTLEMEN AND BOYS'

SHOES, BOOTS, &c.,

AT

Such Low Prices as to Secure Rapid Sale.

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.,

MARKET STREET,

ALL THE LATE

Domestic Dry Goods,

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING DAILY.

Buyers will consult their interests by looking through our stock.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1875.

The local money market presents no very striking features, and the rates of discount remain without any material change. The run of coal, the largest in several years, will have no immediate effect upon the loan market, but as soon as returns are received, even if in commercial paper, these obligations will take the place, in the discount lines of the banks, of the paper of home dealers, and will, in time, transfer that amount of money to the channels of home trade.

—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following account of the condition of the money market in that city:

"The more confident feeling which has made its appearance in commercial and financial circles, as the result of the rise in wheat, continues. There has been as yet no tangible effect, but the prospect in every direction looks bright. That wheat between 90c and 95c a bushel than when it was between 80c and 90c a bushel. It has been recognized for some time by most careful observers of the situation that the West was prosperous and growing in wealth. Whatever might be the reason for dullness and depression in the Eastern states, the farmers of the Northwest were rich and able to buy freely. That they withheld from trade the custom they could have given most largely is ascribed largely to moral causes. A panic is a mental phenomenon, and in the same way the quiet that follows is often so prolonged. Hoarding, that is fancied rather than real. Abundant evidence that the farming community in Illinois, Iowa and other parts of the West were in sound condition could be found in their prompt payment of principal and interest of their obligations, the readiness with which they bought new land, and the remunerative prices they had obtained for corn, hogs and other products. But there was abroad a spirit of hesitation and conservatism, undoubtedly derived from individual failures, and echoed in every form by the newspapers, that made the country feel and act much poorer than it really was. The farmers have, as a consequence, been buying much less than they considered to do, and the result has been an almost unnatural quiet in trade. But the rise in wheat has changed the feelings of the entire West with regard to the future, and if the improvement in prices is permanent, the anticipations that are now indulged will be fulfilled. The farmer can now get a dollar a bushel in the country for his wheat, and to reach that point has always been considered by the country people an assurance of good times. With such receipts the farmers can be looked to to purchase freely the supplies they have bought so niggardly. The merchants, banks, railroads and manufacturers will feel the impulse, and the third year after the panic settles to lasting prosperity in full force."

—The speeches of the Saratoga Bank Convention resulted in nothing very practical; but the main resolution finally adopted favors the early equalization of gold and Government paper, which, we take it, is only another form for inducing the Redemption Act of January, and encouraging its execution. The speakers almost all favored the repeal of taxes upon the banks and doing away with the check stamps as a matter untimely for the condition of the Treasury.

—The Messrs. Collie have been arraigned in London for effecting fraudulent paper and obtaining money thereon to the extent of several millions. This firm, at one time, transacted a great deal of business with this country, especially with the South. During the war it went largely into blockade running, at first making considerable money, but, in the end, losing enormously. So great were their losses that it is doubtful whether the firm has not been insolvent ever since. It is a remarkable reverse of fortune that makes it necessary for merchants who enjoyed so extensive a credit to go to prison for want of bail, which was fixed at the reasonable sum of $40,000 each. One of the banks held paper on the concern to the amount of $2,500,000, on which they lose will be from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The whole amount of fictitious paper (or "kites") is reckoned at $7,500,000, or about one-half the immense liabilities of the house on their failure in June.

It is an old saying that money made over the devil's back often goes under his belly, and it is remarkably exemplified in this instance.

Mr. Alexander Collie, soon after the war, presented and successfully prosecuted a large cotton claim against the Government of this country. As it was generally believed that the property claimed really belonged to the Confederate government, we cannot say that we have any very great sympathy for the Collies.

—The announcement by wire to-day of the financial troubles surrounding the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was totally unexpected. They have been looked upon as among the half dozen private banking firms in New York that were good beyond peradventure. The immediate effect of their stoppage has been marked by wide and rapid fluctuations in the stock and gold market, the particulars of which will be seen in the table given below. Whether any more serious results can follow, is yet to be seen, although we incline to the opinion that no one can be hurt outside of the immediate connections of the insolvent house. Such particulars as have been received are found in our telegraphic columns, and until a full account of the causes that carried down the house are received, we defer further comment.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at McIlwaine's Stock Sales Rooms, John D. Bailey, auctioneer, 105 Smithfield street.

City Insurance Co.	$49 75
Federal Insurance Co.	12 75

—The United States Treasurer has issued a circular prohibiting national banks from deducting from their average deposits returned for duty the five per centum of their circulation deposited for the redemption of their circulating notes, in which he says:

In making returns of semi-annual duty, it is prohibited to deduct from the average of their average deposits the five per centum of their circulation deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of their circulating notes. No deduction from average deposits will be permitted in the return of duty, except as specified in the form of blank returns furnished, by banks dating the office of Deposits of the United States of the average balance standing on their books to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

He also issued the following instructions relative to the transmission of currency to the Treasurer at Washington, of which he is of the highest importance to the department, and will greatly facilitate the making of returns. The very great labor thrown upon the redemption division of the Treasury requires the strictest observance of the instructions issued to insure the safe and speedy transaction of business complained therewith is required. They are as follows:

First—National bank notes must not be inclosed with legal tender notes or fractional currency.

Second—Legal tender notes and fractional currency should be put up in separate packages, and not exceeding eight thousand notes should be sent in any one package. When the amount to be sent at one time exceeds that number of notes, the same should be put in several packages of not exceeding eight thousand notes each, marked A, B, C and D, respectively.

Third—The money in each package should be assorted by denominations, and put in paper straps (no strings or rubber bands) at least one inch in width. One hundred notes should be placed in each strap, and the strap should be marked with the amount and denomination of the contents.

Fourth—A letter of advice or inventory describing the contents of packages and amounts and the total footings, written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note paper, should be inclosed with the package. It must give the address of the party sending, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds, or how returns thereof shall be made.

Fifth—The package thus prepared should be sealed in strong manner, and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States. It should be plainly marked on the outside, at the upper left hand corner, with the name and full address, and the nature of the contents, whether legal tenders or fractional currency. The disposition to be made of the proceeds, and that the same is forwarded under the Government contract with the Adams Express Company.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEWSPAPER ROW,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened with a good deal of strength, and an improvement in prices of from ¼ to 1 per cent, which was fully maintained during the forenoon session.

Late Sheet was particularly strong after a slight decline from opening prices. It advanced rapidly, but at that price a large amount of stock was offering, which induced many to market their holdings at advanced rates. This produced a reaction of ¾ per cent., when unsteadiest and remained steadily until the close.

Western Union was almost a counterpart of Lake Shore, manifesting great strength to the extreme discomfort of the shorts in it, who became uneasy and alarmed after the price reached 82.

Erie has been quite weak, declining to 14 and at this writing its future seems to be destined to lower figures. It improved in tone, however, before the close.

Northwestern and St. Paul have been comparatively tame, and may without fear of a break sell from the top. Chicago and Rock Island have been firm at better figures.

Pacific Mail was acting in the usual dealings, but gave way to the general feeling as to realize.

Gold has improved in tone since the decline of last week, advancing to 113¾ to-day. The bearish feeling in it, which was so prominent last week, has given place to a better feeling to-day, the shorts fearing that 112 is near enough bottom to forbid venturing further on the short side.

Yours truly, TRADE & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 56 Sixth street:

July 27, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	...
U.S. 6's, coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1862	118	...	...	...	118	...
5-20's, 1864	118	...	...	...	118	...
5-20's, 1865	118	...	...	...	118	...
5-20's, 1867	118	...	...	...	118	...
5-20's, 1867, Registered	117	...	...	...	117	...
5-20's, 1867, Coupon	118	...	...	...	118	...
5-20's, 1868	120	...	...	...	120	...
10-40's, coupon	112	...	...	...	112	...
Currency, 6's	122	...	...	...	122	...
New 5's per cents	113	...	...	...	113	...
Western Union Tel.	82¼	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	82¾	82¾
Quicksilver	...	26	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Panama	...	131	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	106½	...	...	...	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	90	...	...	...	...	...
American Express	56	...	...	...	...	...
United States Exp'ss	56	...	...	...	...	...
N. Y. Central	104	...	...	103¾	...	103¾
Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Michigan Central	93	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	59½	59½	59½	59½
Illinois Central	96	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pitts.	87	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pitts., Pf.	92	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	103	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul common	38	...	...	104¼	104	104
Do. preferred	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wheeling common	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	...	...	...	...	...
Union Pacific	79	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	125	...	...	...	...	...
Hannibal and St. Jo.	24¾	...	...	24¾	...	24¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	25	...	...	25	...	...
Iron Mountain	21	...	...	...	...	...
C. C. & I. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	91	...	...	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	50	....
Reading, sales	34½	....
United Cos. of N. J.	129	130
Old Creek, sales	9¾	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	....
Allegheny Valley	....	93
Central Transportation	46	47
Empire Transportation	53	....
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	78	79¾

By Associated Press.
Gold Closed at 114¼.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money more active, loaning at 5 per cent.—closing at 3@4 per cent

GOLD.

The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. created great excitement in the Gold Room where prices advanced rapidly from 113¾ to 114¾ and subsequently declined to 113¼. Still later there was a rally to 114¼ and a reaction to 114. The last sales were at 114¼. Borrowing rates were 1-64, 6, 3, 2, ¼ and 1-16 per cent. The Gold Room presented a very animated appearance and large sums were at one time said to have been witnessed since the panic of 1873. The rapid rise to 114¾ was caused partly by a rush to cover on the part of shorts, and after many of the latter had covered their contracts, the prices naturally reacted. Among the foreign bankers the failure was the sole topic of discussion and there was very little business in foreign exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds a trifle. State securities quiet except for Tennessees, which are better. At the Stock Exchange the share market was thrown into great confusion and a heavy decline in prices took place; subsequently there was a sharp and decided recovery when it was known that Duncan, Sherman & Co. were not "long" of securities that had a general market here. The greatest decline was in Panama, which declined from 131 to 122 and afterward rose to 123¾ bid. Western Union declined from 83¾ to 78 and afterward recovered to 82¾. Lake Shore declined from 93¼ to 86 and later rose to 89¾. Northwestern declined from 41¾ to 39¾ and later recovered to 39¾. Union Pacific declined from 78¾ to 68 and recovered to 75. St. Paul fell from 39¾ to 34 and rallied to 36¾. Rock Island declined from 103¾ to 103¾ and afterwards sold up to 105. Pacific Mail declined from 36 to 34 and afterwards recovered to 35¾. New York Central declined from 104 to 102 and afterwards sold up to 103. The decline in the balance of the list was from 1@2 per cent., with a partial recovery. The day closed with a very strong financial circles and a market recovery from the depression which followed the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. This was particularly the case at the Stock Exchange, which suffered early in the day by sales of rumor kind. Consequently the shorts all at Saratoga. There was a large increase in the volume of business with good buyers at the decline. Weaker will undo the great recovery and rallied to 79¾, with closing business at 79¾@79¾. The extreme of the day were 82¾ and 73. Union Pacific recovered from 68 to 73, closing at 72½. The opening prices of the stock was 78. Pacific Mail, after declining from 39 to 34, rallied to 35¾, and closed at 35¾. North Western declined from 41¾ to 39¾ and recovered to 40 with the last sales at 39¾. Preferred dropped from 68¾ to 68¾ and closed at 69¾. St. Paul fell from 39¾ to 34 and afterwards advanced to 36¾, closing at 36¾. Preferred declined from 69¾ to 68¾ and recovered to 69. Rock Island sold down from 103¾ to 103¾, rallied to 105 and closed at 104¾. New York Central receded from 104 to 102 and then rallied to 103. Panama declined from 131 to 122 and closed at 123@123¾. Missouri Pacific receded from 50¾ to 48¾, and Ohio and Mississippi from 23¾ to 23¾. Other changes were less important. The market closed strong at 10:00 p.m. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 287,000 shares, of which Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 28,000, Northwestern, 5,000, Rock Island, 6,000, St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 10,000 New York Central, 4,000 New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi and 3,500 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co.	79¾	Rock Island	103¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	St. Paul	34¾
Adams Express	99	Do preferred	69¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	81	Wabash	30
American Ex.	59	Fort Wayne	97¾
U. S. Express	56	Terre Haute	9
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	13¾	Chicago & Alton	104
Do preferred	29	Do preferred	108
Harlem	133	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Do preferred	132	Panama	123
Mich. Central	94	Burlington & Q.	114
Lake Shore	89¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	21¼
Illinois Central	97	Del. & Lack.	109
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	29
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. stock	73
Do preferred	67¾	Central Pac. bds	103¾
N. J. Central	112	Union Pac. bds	103¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	120¾
5-20's, 1862	119¾	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	117¾	10-40's	111¾
5-20's, 1865, old	119¾	Currency 6's	122¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	122¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	91½	Virginia, new	33
Tennessee, old	33	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	31		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 27, 1875. }

The volume of business in commercial circles was fair to-day, being fully up to, if not above, the average for the season. The features of the day's business were not, materially, different from those of the past week, after the upward feeling in wheat and flour continues strong, notwithstanding the recent set-back in the West. The Pittsburgh market did not advance as far as Chicago prices did, the advance here being somewhat speculative. Prices of wheat here will not probably go higher than at present. Corn and oats continue quiet and rather depressed. It is probable that the next season will see the conditions of the grain market for the past few years reversed. Since last fall high prices have prevailed for corn and oats, and very low prices for wheat and flour. During the next year it may be expected that much higher prices will be obtained for wheat, while, with the heavy crops of corn and oats which are reported, oats and corn will be sold much lower than during the past year. In groceries the market continues fairly active, with the upward feeling in sugars and coffees still continuing; we advance our quotations on the former. Country produce is moving freely, with fresh fruits and vegetables very active, at easy prices, butter firm and somewhat higher for choice grades; eggs easier, and potatoes firmer. Provisions are firm with an active demand. Petroleum also is showing much more firmness and we record an advance on both crude and refined. Seasonal merchandise is fairly active at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bls	2,350	Cheese, bxs	270
Corn, bus	2,000	Bank bxs	1,500
Oats, bu	2,629	Butter, pkgs	40
Bacon, pcs	4,250	Bacon, tcs	150

The quotations given in the following reports are generally for such lots as are offered in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The volume of trade in grain continues rather slack, owing to the peculiar conditions of the market. Wheat is quieter than for some days past, in sympathy with the decline in Chicago. Holders are a little easier, but still ask higher prices than millers are willing to pay, the latter being confident prices will not go higher than at present; we quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 45@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 45@1 47; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 37@1 40; spring wheat is easier; No. 2 Chicago rating at $1 24@1 26. Corn continues in light supply and also in slack demand, so that, while there is no accumulation, prices do not advance. We heard of sales of 3 cars yellow at 75c; 1 car do at 74c; car do at 75½c. We quote car at 75@76c for prime yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. Oats continue quiet at easy prices, with little variation of new oats coming in, at very low figures; it is generally conceded that the new crop will be an immense one. We quote at 38@39c per bushel for white; mixed 37@38c. Rye was quiet and somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry at $1 10@1 12. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are called 2@4c above these quotations

FLOUR—The market continued very strong and the jobbing movement is active. Prices are still a little excited, and somewhat higher. The advance in the past two weeks having been 75c@$1 00 per barrel. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading millers as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 50 per bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 50@6 00; red wheat flour $5 00@5 50 per bbl. The retail prices of the leading millers are quoted as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 25@7 00; red and amber wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-raising flour, 18 ℔ packages, $3 25@3 50; 12 ℔ packages, cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@7 00.

HAY—The market continues steady with moderate receipts, and a considerable portion of the city demand is met by loose hay brought in from the country. The new crop is generally conceded to be of very large ones, and prices will probably rule low for the next eight or nine months. Values are quotably unchanged as follows: We quote prime timothy No. 1 at $18 00@19 00; prime mixed do at $17 00@18 00; upland prairie nominal at $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $17 00@20 00 per ton. Baled straw $9 50@12 00.

BALE TIES—In market light supply, but not much inquiry. We quote unchanged prices: We quote from store at $1 60@1 65 per dozen; $1 30@1 40 per ℔ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ℔ cwt; short-ripped feed $1 60@1 70 ℔ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ℔ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues steady with a good demand and liberal supply mainly from the South. Prices are firm at about previous quotations. Choice grades move freely, at $4 00@5 00 per barrel; medium grades slow at $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is bare of stock. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 15 ℔ bushel; medium do $1 90; fair to good do $1 80; mixed are jobbing at $2 ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades of fresh table continues somewhat in excess of the supply, owing to a certain degree to the fact that farmers are occupied in putting in their crops. Prices are firm for the higher qualities, while common to medium grades continue dull and draggy. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 30@32c per pound; fair to good 15@16c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The market is firm and active. We quote at 16@17c per ℔ for prime Ohio factory; York, Goshen 18@19c; New York 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

EGGS—The market is rather dull, the demand being reported somewhat, and prices are easier at 16@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRESH FRUITS—Raspberries are about out of market; what few are left sell slowly at 6@12c per quart. Blackberries are plenty and ample supply and active at 14@16c per quart. Whortleberries are higher now at 20@25c per quart. Plums in good demand at $3 50@3 00 per bushel. Pears are brisk at $7 00@8 00 per bushel. Peaches are in light supply; quoted at $2 00@3 00 per box as to quality and condition.

POTATOES—With a somewhat diminished volume of receipts prices are steadier. Still there is a fully adequate stock on hand for all the wants of the trade. We quote at $2 00@2 25 ℔ barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ℔ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 55@1 57½; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $3 00@4 00 ℔ dozen; Onions $3 00@3 50 ℔ bbl. Tomatoes in good supply and drooping, $1 50@2 00 ℔ bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues active and steady at full values. The present tendency is toward higher prices, which will probably hold until fall, when a lower range of values will be established. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ℔ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured at 14c ℔ ℔; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar-cured sfhoulders at 11c ℔ ℔; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16¼c; do canvassed 14¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed, 16c; beef tongues, ℔ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ℔ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ℔ ℔, 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 3-℔ caddies, 17c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 16¾c; in 3-lb pails do, 17¼c; in 5-℔ do, 17¼c; in 8-℔ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ℔ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ℔ ℔ for choice, and 8c for medium.

Petroleum.

July 28—The market continues quiet and firm for both crude and refined, an advance having taken place of 5@7½c in crude, and ¼@½c in refined for eastern deliveries. The Columbia Conduit Company having been delayed in its preparations for the delivery of oil to the refineries here, did not make such deliveries as were expected at Parkers last week. The Company will, we are informed by its officers commence delivering oil to-day to the several of the leading refineries here.

CRUDE—The market is quiet but steady at an advance of 5@7½c per barrel. Conduit pipes is nominal as no oil has been delivered by this pipe as yet: We quote this delivery at wells at 87½@90c; United do 85c; immediate shipment on the cars at Parkers $1 07½@1 10. Transactions were moderately active, sales of 21,500 barrels being reported from Parkers, and 3,000 barrels from other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—The market is stronger with holders sanguine for still greater advance. Eastern advices show an appreciation in the Philadelphia and Baltimore market of 1@2½c, while spot lots in New York are still scarce and bring exceedingly high figures. We quote standard white on the cars at 8½@9c, as to location; New York delivery at 11½@11¾c for spot and August, with the highest figures for prompt. Philadelphia is quoted at 11@11½c spot and August. Sublimore rules at 11c.

OIL BARGES—The market was dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for cities; $1 10@1 20 for countries; 70@80c for second barrels.

Shipments by rail and barge reported:

TITUSVILLE, July 27.—The *Courier* says: The market opened firm with an active demand for spot oil. Yesterday's reaction and tendency continued steady and there was an appreciation of about 4c per barrel for Unlisted wells. Shipments 4,511 barrels.

Sales reported:

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Hogs dull at $7 65@7 90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.
CHICAGO, July 27, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally easier at $5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 spring active at $1 17¼ seller August; $1 17 seller September. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 71c seller August; 72c seller September. Oats steady with a fair local trade; No. 2 mixed 37c seller August; 37½c seller September; 35½c seller October. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 at 92c seller August. Barley nominal; No. 2 fall 85c seller September; $1 00 seller October.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales of pork in moderate lots at $21 30 seller August; $20 70@21 00 September. Lard nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and state $5 20@5 50; common to good $5 55@6 05; good to choice $6 05@6 60; white wheat extra Ohio $5 70@7 25; St. Louis $4 90@6 25. Rye flour quiet at $5 00@5 25. Cornmeal quiet at $4 00@4 10. Wheat, receipts 93,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, spring, $1 29@1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 29@1 30; No. 3 do, $1 22; fortwinter, $1 32@1 33; winter red Western $1 34@1 36; amber $1 41@1 42. Rye quiet and nominal at $1 12@1 13. Barley more active. Corn firmer and lower; receipts 9,000 bushels; Western mixed, steamer, 82@84c; do sail 86@86c. Oats heavy and decidedly lower; receipts 2,000 bushels; Western mixed 56@60c; white 61@62c. Hay firm at 80@90c. Coffee firm at 17¼@20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7 15-16@8 16c; prime 8½@8 7-16c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined 11½c; crude 5¾@5¾c. Rosin firm at $1 75. Turpentine firm at 32½@33c. Eggs heavy; Western 17½@18c. Pork firm at $21 10@21 75. Beef and cutmeats quiet. Middles dull; long clear 12½c; short clear 13c. Lard lower; prime steam 14c. Butter, Western 9@22c. Cheese firm at 9@14c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull and lower; No. 2 Western $1 40; mixed $1 39; No. 2 red $1 32; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1 29@1 32. Corn—Western mixed unsettled at 83@84c; Southern white and unchanged. Rye dull but steady at $1 09@1 10. Hay firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland at $20@22. Provisions firm. Pork $21 25@21 50. Bulkmeats quiet but steady; shoulders 10½c; clear rib 12½c. Hams 14½@14¾c. Lard firm; refined 14¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 11½@11¾c; crude 5¾@5¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour quiet; family $5 25@5 40. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 72@73c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed at 40c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork—Sales at $21 00. Lard quiet but steady at 13¾@14¼c. Bulkmeats firm with a fair demand; shoulders 9¾c; clear 12½@12¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; clear rib sides 13¼@13¾c; clear 13¾@14c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 16.

Toledo

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; extra white Michigan $1 40; No. 2 white Michigan $1 37; amber Michigan $1 34; seller September $1 34@1 34½; red Michigan $1 32; seller September $1 32. Corn prices advanced; high mixed 75½c; seller August 75½c; low mixed 75½c; no grade 73½c; damaged 67c. Oats firm; fair and good demand; No. 2, seller August, 43½c; seller September 41c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 27.—Flour—Firm; extra $5 50@6 75. Wheat firm and ½@1c higher; extra $1 37; No. 1 white Michigan $1 36, No. 2 $1 32. Corn firm; No. 2 held at 80c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 37c asked; 36c bid.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27—Oats dull and lower at 60@72c. Bran advanced at $1 05@1 10. Chicken Mill 3 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℔ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $25 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℔ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@15c ℔ ℔; good to prime do 10@12c; common do 7@9c; inferior brush 5½@10½c. Brooms are reduced 25c. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 25; No. 2 hurl $2 75; No. 3 do $3 00; No. 4 $3 50; No. 6, $4 75; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4 do $4 25; fancy parlor $4 50; whisps, per doz, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 20@2 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	29@33c	Oak harness, best	39@43c
Oak sole, heavy	34@37c	Oak k harness coun-	
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	try	30@35c
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@36c	Bridle fair, ℔ doz.	44@50
Red sole B A mid.	37@40c	Bridle best, ℔ doz.	50@60
Red sole B A heavy	36@38c	Hand leather ℔ ft.	30@35c
Red sole Orinoco	40@42c	Waxed calf	90@$1 20
Japan	38@40c	Kip, rough	60@$1 00
Oolong	25@28c	Kip, finished	80@$1 20
Fancy	$1 00	Sole, ex. white drips	45@50c
Stocking	25@30c	Sole, No. 1	40@45c
		Sole, No. 2	35@40c
		Sole, damaged	30@35c

HIDES.

Green salted light ℔	07½c	Green calf, light	10@12 c
Heavy steers	06½@ c	Green calf, heavy	12@14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @7 c	Green hides, ℔ lb.	5@6 c
		Dry flint hides	12@14c
		Dry salted hides	8@10c

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 80@85c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 25c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 12@12½c; extra, engine (amber color), 60c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 30@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 32c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; cal oil, 18@19c; car oil No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; resolineum (prepared), 45 @ resolineum (common), $4 00; axle grease, ℔ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ℔ pound, 7c; in barrels and kegs, 5c ℔ pound; bleached winter whale oil 80c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c; linseed oil, raw, 72c; co boiled, 78c; spirits turpentine 45c; miners' oil 50c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ℔ ℔, as to quality; per quire, 1@2c; hardware paper, 4@5c; rag wrapping 1½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 2½@3c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@ 18c ℔ ℔.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℔ gross.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ℔ ℔; and woolen at 5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market continues in large stock and much depressed, with frequent sales at shaded prices. We quote car lots, ℔ barrel, $1 25@1 35; jobbing lots, $1 45@1 55.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is active. We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ℔ dozen, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ℔ dozen, $2 10; No. 3 tubs, three hoops, ℔ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ℔ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, three hoops, ℔ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ℔ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ℔ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ℔ box, 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 27, 1875. }

The market is slow, and the prices that will rule to-morrow and Thursday are among the uncertainties. The run of stock thus far has not been very heavy, and the closing prices of Saturday are insisted upon, and in some cases declines of 10@15c per hundred lbs. have been refused, but they are holding off and demand concessions. On the other hand holders are firm and confident, and will not drop a penny. The sales made yesterday and to-day are about the same as those ruling during the latter part of last week. Cattle sold all the way up from $4 50@7 00, the former price for thin Texans and the latter for prime corn fed 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ bullocks. Hogs sold at from $6 00 for roughs to $6 30 for best Philadelphias. The sheep market was a little shaky, though prices were fully up to those of last week. The arrivals this morning and to-night will tell the tale. There were a few tip-top lots sold to-day at $5 30, but the range was from $3 60@$5 05. Lambs were running at $5 50@6 00. Calves were held at $6 00@7 00, with but a limited number on sale. Intelligent dealers seem to think that the prices of cattle will not go any higher than last week, but that they may be lower than those will hold figure now, and that the sheep market is uncertain. Those who were lucky enough to sell their sheep and lambs yesterday and this forenoon "struck oil on the head," and made some money. What to-morrow may bring forth, we shall tell the reader in our next, in which the weekly report of sales for the week ending Wednesday, July 28, will appear.

BASE BALL.—A match is expected to come off on Friday afternoon on the grounds in the rear of the Central Hotel, between the East Enders and the Independents, of Sewickly. The former club is composed of young gentlemen in connection with the Sewickley Club, and friendly game a short time since at Sewickley, were beaten, and are now anxious for a return match. The latter expect to get a good team. The East Enders will entertain the Independents in princely style, commencing with a grand dinner at the Central Hotel.

By Associated Press.
Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head. Under unfavorable Eastern advices and bad weather prices declined 10@15c on shipping, and the market was dull and weak. Texans $2 00@3 75; butchers' and stockers $2 20@4 00; shipping $4 50@6 50. Shipments 1,070 head.

Hog:—Receipts 9,500 head. Market fairly active and firm at yesterday's reduction. Demand continued steady and there was an appreciation of

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.057	73	85	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.991	83	49	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.973	78	58	N.	Gentle	Smoky.

Mean barometer....30.00 | Highest thermom....87
Mean thermometer...78. | Lowest thermom....69

Disappeared.

A dispatch from Millerstown to the Titusville *Courier*, under date of July 24th says:

Amos. J. Rice, of the firm of Rice & Barlow, who succeeded Briggs & Barlow, has absconded, and two detectives from Pittsburgh are here with warrants for his arrest for obtaining goods under false pretenses. No blame is attached to his partner, Barlow.

Explosion in a Coal Shaft.

Information was received in this city yesterday afternoon, that about ten o'clock in the morning an explosion had occurred in shaft No. 2 of the Penn Gas and Coal Company's works at Irwin station. It was said that some eight or ten miners who were at work in the shaft were hurt, but the extent of their injuries has not yet been ascertained. About an hour after the accident the body of one man was taken out, and efforts are making to reach others who are still shut up in the shaft.

Common Councilman Elected.

A special election was held in the Third ward yesterday for member of the Common Branch of Councils to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. P. Fulton, Esq. The principal candidates were James H. Loh and J. J. Flannery. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Flannery, the total vote polled being 97. In the first district Mr. Flannery had 2 votes, Mr. Loh 22; Second district, H. K. Loffer 12, Loh 13, Flannerty 48. Mr. Flannerty had 15 majority over Loh.

The Condition of Mr. Hamill.

Drs. LeMoyne and Pollock held a consultation yesterday morning in the case of Chief Engineer Hamill, now lying ill with brain fever. After a full examination of the patient they stated that while they did not consider his case desperate one, it was dangerous and there were but slight hopes of his recovery. Everything that can possibly be done for the Chief is promptly done. Messrs. Eckels and Hennegan, of the Fire Department, sit up with him nightly, and one member of the Department, Mr. Tweddle, is with him during the day.

Death of a Well Known Merchant.

Information was received yesterday of the sudden death of Mr. Louis Morganstern, at Albany, N. Y., on Monday evening. Deceased was a well known and successful clothing merchant of Pittsburgh. He was on his way to Sharon Springs, and while detained in Albany had a sudden attack of gastric fever which ended in his death as stated. Of late years Mr. Morganstern had attended to banking and insurance interests, in which he was very successful. He was a member of the Boards of Directors of the Third National Bank and the Union and Allemania Insurance Companies. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Sixth avenue, on Thursday, to-morrow, morning.

Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the members of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was held in the Reception Room of Municipal Hall last evening. The meeting was organized by appointing General William Blakeley, Chairman, and W. H. Crealey and J. S. Sandrue, Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated that all unanimously

Resolved, That a reunion of the regiment be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of September next.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet in the Reception Room of Municipal Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th of August next, at 7½ P. M., at which time it is earnestly desired that all the members of the regiment be present.

The Shooting at Claremont.

There were some inaccuracies in our statement yesterday relative to the shooting affray at Claremont. Superintendent Cordier states that the barrels did not belong, and never had belonged, to Weisenberger. He says that the refinery had been run by Weisenberger for Emil Schalk & Co., and New York purchased crude petroleum and barrels and consigned Weisenberger to refine the oil and fill the barrels. Weisenberger, according to this account, neither owned the barrels nor the oil. Recently Schalk determined to discontinue his oil operations at that place, and asked Superintendent Cordier, of whom he had purchased all the barrels, if he would receive back such casks as had not been used. Mr. Cordier agreeing to this the order was given Weisenberger for the property. He was while endeavoring to carry Mr. Schalk's wishes into execution that the row occurred, during which one of the Workhouse men was shot. The man said to be in most danger-ously hurt, the bullet having glanced around his ribs, making only a flesh wound.

The connection of Dr. Hersh's name with the affair is unjustifiable. He has a refinery a short distance above Weisenberger's, but he had no part in the transactions here referred to.

It is also proper to state that while Mr. Weisenberger, Sr., had been notified of the order, he had resisted hence his resistance to the Workhouse forces. It is also stated that Mr. Weisenberger will bring an action for trespass against the parties who forcibly removed the property.

A Strong Ministerial Family.

A curious series of facts have been gleaned in regard to the ministerial proclivities that run in families, the latest case being that of the Strong family, of which the following record is printed:

Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D.D., of New York, and late of Flatbush, L. I., was the father of six sons, as follows:

1. Rev. Thomas C. Strong, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
2. Rev. J. Paschal Strong, of Belleville, N. J.
3. Rev. Robt. G. Strong, of Flatbush, L. I.
4. Rev. Mason R. Strong, D.D., of Flatbush, L. I. (now deceased).
5. Rev. Selah W. Strong, of West Troy, New York.
6. John L. Strong, of Mifflinburg, Pa., (not a minister.)

Rev. Thos. M. Strong, D.D., had a brother, Rev. Paschal N. Strong, of N. Y., who was also a minister. He died in 1826 at Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Rev. Thos. M. Strong, had two brothers who were ministers, as follows: Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D.D., the present President of Baughn's College, and Rev. Alan Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now deceased.

Mrs. Rev. Thos. M. Strong had two sisters who married ministers, viz., Rev. Dr. Isaac Greer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Rev. Thomas Marshall Davie, of Flatlands, L. I., now deceased.

Mrs. Rev. Thos. M. Strong has a nephew, Rev. Alan Campbell, of New York (son of Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, President of Rutgers College), who is also a minister.

Mrs. Rev. Thos. M. Strong has a niece (Mrs. Jean Kerr, of Pittsburgh, Pa.), wife of Rev. John Kerr, another minister.

[The first named of the sons of the Rev. Thomas M. Strong does not belong to Pittsburgh—probably Pittston is intended. Rev. Kerr, the last person named in the list, resides at Superior Station, Eleventh ward, Allegheny.]

United States District Court—Hon. Wilson McCandless, Presiding.

From the Erie *Dispatch* of Tuesday we obtain the following report of the proceedings in the United States District Court on Monday:

On motion of J. W. Wetmore, Esq., George K. Powell, Esq., of Luzerne county, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

United States vs. John Pfeiffer. In this case District Attorney Reed informed the court that the prisoner wished to plead guilty, and that George Allen, Esq., his counsel, wished to say a few words in his behalf. This was the case last fall in which the store of R. Potter & Son, West Springfield, was broken open. The defendant is a young man nineteen years old, and claims to have been led into the commission of the crime by an older and skilled accomplice named Barry. The safe in the store was drilled, and was being made ready to be blown up, when, as it is presumed, the store caught fire and the whole thing was burned. Barry, the man who did the work, escaped, while the prisoner, who stood sentry on the outside was caught. The counsel asked the Court to be very lenient with him, he being a young man, and he thought there was a reasonable prospect for reformation in his case.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $500, pay costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for three years.

United States vs. Thomas Burns. This was the case in which a canvas mail bag was stolen from the Union Depot in February last. The prisoner having no counsel, the Court appointed F. F. Marshall to defend him.

The Judge in his charge to the jury instructed them that this was a matter of fact merely, as to guilt or innocence, for them to decide, and also to determine whether or not the mail bag was worth $25, so that the penalty could be fixed.

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty and that the worth of the mail bag was less then $25.

The case of S. Todd Perley charged with holding back pay from a soldiers mother, and attempting to suppress testimony was next taken up and the remainder of the day was taken up in hearing testimony.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Hearing Before Alderman Edgar in the Conspiracy Case—Three of the Defendants Held to Answer in Court—In the Larceny Cases Hearing Waived and Bail Given for Court.

Yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Edgar, a hearing took place in the case of the Commonwealth against Thomas Cluley, Henry Cluley, David Ham and Wm. V. Deihl, charged on oath of T. S. Baird with conspiracy.

W. D. Moore and D. D. Bruce, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the Commonwealth, and Gen. Pearson and W. C. Moreland, Esq., for the defendants.

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

T. S. Baird was the first witness called by the Commonwealth. His testimony was substantially as follows: My shoe store, in Allegheny, was sold out at Sheriff's sale on Wednesday, July 25th; know the four defendants; they were at the store during the sale; Thomas Cluley was crier, Wm. Deihl was clerk, and David Ham and Henry Cluley assisted in handling the goods; saw goods delivered to parties on the day of the sale; saw a list of the goods bought by my brother; the amount was two thousand and odd dollars; saw memoranda of articles purchased by other parties; the amount of the latter was $215. On the Saturday before the sale I took an inventory of the stock of goods; it then amounted to $4,400; this was something less than the goods cost; between Saturday and the day of the sale I retailed goods to the amount of $200; this left $4,200 of goods when the defendants took possession. Was at the store Wednesday evening when goods were loaded into a wagon at the rear of the store; saw Thomas Cluley put goods in the wagon; the wagon was in charge of a man named Lippert; Johnson, the purchaser of the goods, was in the wagon, and went with it to the depot; saw the goods at the depot; saw Johnson there. At the store, during the sale, there was a screen which separated the defendants from the bidders and spectators; Johnson was behind this screen during the sale; when the sale commenced, heard Mr. Cluley, when the first lot was knocked down, inquire, "Whose bid was this?" A voice behind the screen responded, "Johnson." Looked over the screen to see who Johnson was; thought it was a fictitious name, and—

Gen. Pearson—Never mind what you thought; we want you to state only what you know.

Witness (continuing)—Goods were knocked down to Johnson without giving other bidders a chance. For instance, my brother, who was a bidder, would bid seventy-five cents, and Cluley would say, "eighty, eighty, gone to Johnson," without giving anybody else a chance to bid.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Moreland. He stated that the inventory, before the sale, was taken to see how the goods would "pan out."

Q. What did David Ham do at the sale?

A. Saw him handling goods part of the time; also saw him putting up goods that had been sold.

Q. What did Henry Cluley doing?

A. He was handling goods behind the screen.

Q. What was Mr. Deihl doing?

A. He was clerking all the time. I asked him for a list of the goods sold to Johnson, and he said I would see the list on the docket at the Sheriff's office Monday morning.

Q. You stated that your brother had no chance to bid. Did he not get five-sixths of all the goods sold?

A. Deihl bid. There were other bidders there; a man named Fielding was a bidder. Goods were knocked down to Johnson that Fielding and my brother had no chance to bid on.

Q. Can you give a single instance where this was done?

A. Not exactly; but I know what my impression is, for a dozen instances, from what my brother has since stated.

Mr. Moreland—We do not want impressions obtained in that way.

Q. Do you know if any of these defendants took any of the goods, without accounting for the same?

A. Will swear that Ham and Thomas Cluley had hats on their heads resembling those in my stock. Cannot swear that those hats were part of the stock.

R. W. Baird sworn—Am plaintiff in the writ on which the sale took place; obtained judgment against T. S. Baird by suit; before the sale I stood by and saw an inventory of the goods taken; this was done for the purpose of seeing how much stock was there; bid my brother, T. S. Baird, that I would satisfy my judgment if he could show that his assets would cover his liabilities; the inventory was taken at the market value of the goods; the stock amounted to about $4,300; took an inventory of my purchases immediately after the sale; it amounted to about $3,000. The amount of goods bought by Johnson was $144; by Fielding, $42; to other parties perhaps a dozen pairs of shoes the whole; amount outside of my purchases was $215. The amount of goods missing is between $1,000 and $1,200. When the sale commenced I found Johnston in charge; took action under advice of counsel; I made up my mind that he should pay full value for all the goods he got. I had considerable difficulty in getting the bids. Thought the sale would generally take my bid first; he would hold up several pieces and say they were a fair sample of the lot; Johnson, he say, eighty cents, Johnson eighty-five cents, I ninety cents, Johnson ninety-five cents, when Cluley, without dwelling on Johnson's bid, would knock them off down to Johnson at ninety-five cents; he would say as rapidly as possible, "Ninety-five cents and gone to Johnson." I lost several opportunities to bid in this way. On the first day of the sale Johnson bought no hats; he was not there on the second day. [List of goods taken by Johnson to Rochester handed to witness.]

Q. Do you see any goods in that list which were not bought by Johnson at the sale?

A. Here is eleven pairs of men's kip boots which I will swear he never bought; here is five pairs of men's kip boots he never bought; here is one pair of men's gaiters; there was none of this class of goods put up and sold singly; here is one pair of ladies' slippers which was never sold to Mr. Johnson; here are two pairs of ladies' button cloth gaiters which Mr. Johnson never bought.

Q. Did you find your goods displaced after the sale?

A. After Mr. Deihl gave me the keys I went into the store; it looked like a china shop after a bull had gone through it.

Q. Were there any goods there which had not been sold?

A. Found several hats in a paper box, with gloves in them; I bought no hats with gloves in them.

Q. Did you see goods taken away after the sale?

A. Saw Johnson, Thomas Cluley and Lippert, the driver, loading goods on a wagon, about half-past five o'clock Wednesday afternoon; followed the wagon to the depot; Johnson and Lippert were with the wagon; Thomas and Henry Cluley went down toward the depot; when I got to the depot I saw some of the goods on the platform; saw Johnson there and remarked to him that the goods which left the store were not all there; there were nineteen packages in the wagon when it left the store, and now there were only thirteen; Johnson became excited; he said: "These are the goods I bought; I am not responsible for what the deputies do."

Q. Did you see any of these defendants with goods from the store in their possession which were not sold?

A. Saw Ham with a fine fur hat on; it was marked inside with the name of T. S. Baird; he took it away from the store before the sale; saw Thomas Cluley with a hat of the same kind on.

Mr. Bruce—Did you ever hear Mr. Cluley say anything about the practice of taking goods at Sheriff's sale?

A. Heard him state, at the hearing before Squire Smith yesterday, that they were in the habit of taking goods for themselves at the bids of other parties.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moreland:

Q. Did your not ask David Ham if the sale could go on without a Sheriff's sale notice being posted in the window.

A. I did not.

Q. Did you not try to conceal the notice?

A. No.

Q. Did you not suggest that a newspaper be put up on the window, so as to conceal the notice.

A. I will explain that. They had the wrong name—that of I. N. Baird—in the notice as plaintiff; R. W. Baird was the plaintiff, and I wanted to get the name corrected.

Q. Do you know who put postage stamps over the name of I. N. Baird?

A. No.

Q. Do you say that David Ham took a hat.

A. I swear that David Ham took a hat away from my brother's store; did not see him take away other goods.

T. S. Baird recalled—Saw the goods taken by Johnson to Rochester; there were more goods than he bought at the sale taken away.

F. A. O'Leary sworn—Saw Thomas Cluley and Wm. Diehl at the sale; saw goods put into a wagon at the rear of the store; they were delivered at the Federal street depot; Thomas Cluley was there when the goods were unloaded; two boxes and several cartons were kept in the wagon; Henry Cluley and Lippert were in the wagon; after unloading part of the goods the wagon went down Federal street; after the wagon left I saw Thomas Cluley take a carton [green paper box] in his arms, and Johnson picked up a case [shoe box]; they went down Craig street together; in ten or fifteen minutes Johnson came back alone, without the case; heard Thomas Cluley say at 'Squire Smith's that one box of shoes was taken for Sheriff Hare and Mackey; heard Mr. Cluley say he said they had a right to take goods at the price which others had bid.

George Lippert, sworn—Am the driver of an express wagon; hauled goods for Baird's store on Wednesday evening; Johnson helped to load the wagon; the load consisted of five or six wooden boxes and about a dozen of green paper boxes; some of the goods were delivered at the depot, and several boxes were hauled over to town; Johnson employed and paid me for all the hauling; when he employed me he said he wanted some goods taken to the depot and some over to Pittsburgh. I delivered the goods taken to Pittsburgh on the pavement, a short distance from Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street; handed them out to Henry and Thomas Cluley.

Mr. Bruce announced that the Commonwealth would next here.

Mr. Moreland made a brief address in behalf of the defendants. He claimed that the Commonwealth had utterly failed to show that they had conspired together for any purpose. Nothing had been shown beyond the fact that the defendants discharged their several duties.

Mr. Mobre, for the prosecution, said they had established the fact that Mr. Baird's goods were stolen. The defendants were all present when the thefts were committed. This he deemed sufficient ground upon which to send the case to court.

For the defense, S. B. Cluley, chief clerk in the Sheriff's office, testified that he had told Thomas Cluley to buy some shoes for him at the Baird sale; the shoes, amounting to fifteen dollars, were sent to his house, and he had paid Mr. Diehl for them; the goods were packed in a green box. The witness explained the manner of conducting Sheriff's sales; the work was necessarily done in a great hurry; the order looks at the plaintiff's bidder last and if he don't nod promptly down she goes, whether the last bid was two dollars or two cents.

Sheriff Hare was called, and testified that shoes were bought for him at the sale. They amounted to thirteen dollars, which he paid to Mr. Diehl.

The counsel for the defense announced that they had nothing further to offer.

The Alderman then said he would discharge Mr. Diehl and as to the other three he would hold each in $500 bail for his appearance at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the larceny cases against the same defendants, they waived a hearing and entered bail for their appearance at court.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Preparation of the Grounds on Chatauqua Lake—Some of the Principal Features.

On Tuesday next, August 3d, the National Sunday School Association will open its sessions at Fair Point, on Chatauqua Lake. The Association will continue in session for two weeks, during which time a large number of the most distinguished Sunday School workers will deliver addresses, and take part in discussing the various topics brought before the body. We have already given a general outline of the programme.

The grounds are in much better condition than they were last year, and among the novelties are the following:

The Park of Palestine is greatly improved. Chautaqua Lake represents the Mediterranean Sea. The River Jordan flows through the Holy Land into a miniature Dead Sea. The earth from the Dead Sea and River Jordan has been turned into mountains and hills, and upon these small shrubs have been set out to reproduce in miniature the olive trees on the hills of the Holy Land.

The Eastern City of Jerusalem covers an area thirty feet in diameter, and is constructed of plaster of Paris, from the British Ordnance surveys and 400 of the best stereoscopic views obtainable in Europe.

Not far from Jerusalem is a building after the Oriental style of architecture. The first floor will be used as a bookstore, and the second as museum.

A small room overlooking the court will be called a "harem," will be furnished with divans, etc., and will be occupied by several Americans *en costume*, and several live Arabs, representing the natives of the Holy Land. Tableaux of oriental scenes will be given by these people to illustrate the costume and habits of the real Arabs. A minaret will surmount the harem, and from this several times a day will proceed the "muezzin," or call to prayer, in the Arabic tongue. Over $800 worth of Oriental goods and costumes have just been received by Dr. Wythe.

A lateral canal, 60 feet is to be erected, the count of which will be supported by sixty large gilded columns. It will have three coverings: of embroidered cloth, of goat's hair and of camel's hair, respectively. The cost will be over $1,000.

A stationary bath-house on the north shore runs out into the lake 130 feet. At each end are dressing-rooms—one for ladies, the other for gentlemen.

A little to the left of the Oriental house is a stream of water that flows from a living tree.

The following gives an idea of the daily programme:

6 o'clock A. M.—Morning bells.
6:30—Morning prayers (in five tents).
7—Breakfast.
8 8:45—General service (varying each morning), a "Bible service," a "Praise service," a "Missionary meeting," a "Conversational meeting."
8:50 10:50—Working hours. First hour, *Division Sessions*. Second hour, *Drill-Sessions*.
11 o'clock—Public service (lecture or sermon).
12:30 P. M.—Dinner.
2—Public service.
3:15—Public reports from the working-hours.
7:30—Vesper service with vesper bells.
8—Public service.
8:15—Evening entertainments (stereopticon, lake concert, sociable).
10—Night bells.

Two days will be set apart especially for children, Saturday, August 7 and 14.

The assembly will be divided into three terms. The working hours of these terms will vary somewhat as follows: First term, drill sessions predominate; second term, Division "Conventions;" third term, General "Conventions."

The division sessions are those in which the several classes of workers—pastors, superintendents, infant-class teachers, etc., meet in separate rooms, to discuss the topics especially interesting to them. They will state difficulties, discuss principles, illustrate methods, exhibit appliances, etc., etc.

The drill-sessions are those in which all grades of the workers meet in classes for drills in the Normal Class Manual on the History, Geography, Chronology, Evidences, Interpretation, etc. Also for practice in whatever pertains to the work of teaching, illustrating, questioning, reviewing, etc.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad has a continuous line to Mayville, within three miles of Fair Point, and issues excursion tickets, to be returned, at $7.20. The distance is about two hundred miles, so that excursionists ride four hundred miles, through an interesting section of the country, for the small sum stated. It is worth double that to see the picturesque Allegheny Valley, and the far-famed oil regions, to say nothing of Chatauqua Lake and the Southern Tier Convention.

We understand that many Pittsburghers have signified their intention to be present, and that excursion tickets are now being sold quite freely.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THERE are at present three hundred and twenty-two colleges and universities in the country.

QUITE a large number of Pittsburgh and Allegheny public school teachers will attend the meeting of the State Association at Wilkesbarre next month.

MR. E. THOMSON, of the Philadelphia High School, in his chemical analysis of the air of the Philadelphia school rooms, gives the following facts: The average proportion of carbonic acid found in ten analyses of air from school rooms is 13.13 volumes in 10,000 of air, or about four times that found in normal or pure air. No case was found in which the most defective ventilation could have been secured without the use of open windows. The analyses which show the least amounts of carbonic acid happy the rooms in which open windows were doing the work of ventilation.

PRESIDENT WHITE, of Cornell University, thus expresses his opinion on physical culture: I am glad to bear testimony in regard to the scholarship of the boating men. To-day the register has furnished to me the official standing of the last year of the members of the university crew which has won the race, and I am glad to say that it represents admirable scholarship in the various departments, and I feel warranted in making the statement that were you to choose out by lot an equal number of students from the university, the chances are two to one that you would not take in as many men who have been as faithful and diligent in their intellectual pursuits at the university."

PRESIDENT ROBINSON, of Brown University, gives this wholesome advice: "Put your child under the best possible instructor while he is young, for the early impressions are never effaced. Many young men have come to college completely ground, because the teacher of their early days was incompetent. Put the great educators in the primary schools, if you have to take them from a college. There are many useful persons not learned, but their usefulness in some directions may prove fatal in others. Teachers are born as much as poets. And teaching is really an art." As to the pay of these workers, Dr. Robinson is no less sensible. "The office of school teacher," he says, "is the most poorly paid of any of the professions. Many men and women enter it as a matter of convenience, to stay there a few months and then leave. The men best fitted for teachers see better prospects some where else, and seize them, leaving the work of teaching to inferior men. Better guarantee to teachers good pay and have the right ones in a cheap house than build a $200,000 school house and have it presided over by a stick. The schoolmaster's duties call for educated men, and surely there is no greater work, both excepting the ministry, that God calls upon men to undertake."

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 73 deaths for the week ending July 24, 1875. The social relations were: married, 12; single, 54; widows, 2; The nativity: Pittsburgh, 1; other parts of United States, 6; England, 1; Germany, 51; Ireland, 7. The ages were: under one year, 38; from one to two years, 13; from two to five years, 5; from five to ten years, 1; from ten to twenty years, 4; from twenty to thirty years, 6; from thirty to forty years, 4; from forty to fifty years, 1; from fifty to sixty years, 5; from sixty to seventy years, 1; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 2. Causes of death: Accident drowning, 2; railroad, 2; asthenia, 2; cancer of brain, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of face 1; calculus cystic, 1; cholera infantum, 26; consumption, 6; convulsions, 4; diarrhea, 3; acute dysentery, 1; endocarditis, 1; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; fracture of vertebra, 1; gastritis, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease not specified, 1; hemiplegia, 1; hæmorrhage of brain, 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 2; paralysis, general, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; tabes mesenteriea, 2; tetanus idiopathic, 1; whooping cough, 2. Total, 73.

Go and See Big Lew

and little Lew, at 79 Smithfield street, near Diamond street.

THE DUQUESNE GREYS.

Grand Military Demonstration at Titusville.

From the Titusville *Courier* of yesterday we obtain the following account of the grand military display in that city on Monday, and in which our crack organization the Duquesne Greys took part:

The military parade which took place yesterday had been looked forward to by our citizens with a great degree of interest for more than a week. At an early hour in the afternoon a large number of citizens had gathered at the depot to witness the arrival of the troops which had been encamped at Chautauqua Lake during the week. Every preparation have been made by the Citizens Corps for the reception of the visiting troops. At precisely three o'clock P. M. the special train came in, and the troops began to form on the platform. The Citizens Corps and the Fire Police were formed on Franklin street. The Corps turned out fifty muskets strong. The Fire Police numbered forty-nine.

The Corps was under the command of Captain Carter. The Fire Police was under charge of the Chief of Police, the first division commanded by Thomas Goodwin and the second division by George Abbey.

After the arrival of the train considerable time was consumed in disembarking the troops and unloading the artillery pieces of Knap's Battery. All this was effected however, without much trouble, and the troops formed on Franklin street in the following order:

Great Western Band.
Duquesne Greys.
Oil City Greys.
Knap's Battery with the right resting on Water street.

After the completion of this formation the Citizens Corps took the right and escorted the command to the armory, where they took the following positions:

Police under Chief, on Pine, right on Kerr.
Citizens Corps Band on Kerr, right on Pine.
Citizens Corps on Pine, right on Kerr.
Great Western Band, on Pine, right on left of Citizens Corps.
Duquesne Greys on Pine, right on left of Great Western Band, near Kerr.
Oil City Greys, on Pine, right on left of Duquesne Greys, near Drake.
Common Council in carriages, on Pine, right on Martin.
Knap's Battery on Diamond, right on Pine.

The line of march was then taken up. While passing the City Hall, on Franklin street, the command was reviewed by the Mayor, Council and other city officials. The band which they occupied was designated by Citizens Corps ensign and the stars and stripes, the former on the left and the latter on the right. Immediately after the passing of the troops, the Mayor and members of the Council resumed their place in the line.

Along the line of march the streets were thronged with citizens and visitors who showed their appreciation of the soldiers by cheers, clapping of hands and other demonstrations. The march was a long one, but the boys stood it first rate.

The dress parade at the vacant lot below Mayor Ferlig's residence was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The Fire Police were detailed to keep the ground clear. The Duquesne and the Oil City Greys and Titusville Citizens' Corps formed in regimental line and went through the dress parade with considerable skill and military precision. After dress parade the different commands were marched to the armory, where, through the indefatigable zeal and energy of the ladies a bountiful repast was furnished to the weary soldiers, which they did credit to.

At about half-past eight o'clock the visiting soldiery marched to the depot and took their departure on the special train. Thus ended the grandest military ever witnessed in Titusville.

NOTES.

The banquet at the European Hotel, given to the officers of the Duquesne Greys, Knapp's Battery and the Oil City Greys, at the close of the parade, was a brilliant affair. Toasts were drank to the several military organizations represented, and all present were in the happiest humor.

The stragglers left behind belonging to the Duquesne Greys, were arrested immediately after the departure of the train last evening, and confined in the guard house of the Corps last night. They were entertained in a manner much as the Corps officers and members know well how to do.

The Duquesne Greys have possessed of some of the best citizens of Pittsburgh, and its gallant commander, Colonel Guthrie is a representative of one of the oldest and best families in the State. The regiment has a history which goes back for more than a quarter of a century. The Oil City Greys is a fine organization in every particular, and it does great credit to Capt. John A. Bell's thorough military man at its head. We cannot speak in too high terms of Knap's Battery and its gallant old commander Captain Knap. Mentville are afford the accomplished First Sergeant, E. Y. Breck.

The decorations of the armory surpassed all previous efforts. Almost a canopy of bunting, arranged in festoons of red, white and blue, with festoons of evergreen on both sides, while over the main entrance, in large letters of gilt, was the word "welcome." The different companies of the Duquesne Greys will remembered with the letter of their company in evergreen on the side walls, as was also the Oil City Greys.

Among the noticeable personages in the procession yesterday was Dr. Jackson, the venerable colored attache of the Duquesne Greys. He rode in the box of one of the carriages. He has been connected with the Duquesnes for many years.

The Duquesne Greys are anxious to get an opportunity to show their appointments paid them by the Corps yesterday. When they have it may we be there to see.

A GALA DAY.

The *Herald* says:

Titusville has had many gala days. She has entertained the President of the United States, the Governor of the State; she has sent editorial parties on their way rejoicing. She has been the stamping ground of Democratic parties, and been illuminated from end to end with their camp fires and torches of victory; she has given ovations to orators, actors and singers. Yesterday the Citizens Corps, and indeed the whole city, received the military companies of neighboring cities and hung out all our banners on the outer wall. The march and parade was a spectacle so rare in these parts that it attracted not only local interest but drew many people from the surrounding country. Our city never forgets to be patriotic, charitable and hospitable when ever called upon. The Duquesne Greys and Knap's Battery and the Oil City Greys are proud names of whom Titusville is justly proud. Many of their members have seen active service in the field, and have won the laurels of the soldier. Many of our soldiers, now engaged in pursuits, yesterday exchanged reminiscences of campaigns and battles still fresh and vivid in the minds of soldiers.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The visiting commands went away with pleasant memories of our wide awake and progressive town, and people, and the social acquaintance thus inaugurated may lead to closer business relations in future. We are connected with Pittsburgh by natural commercial ties. Petroleum, which was first discovered on our soil, and which is now one of the great staples of the country, one of the leading articles of home consumption and export, has swelled the coffers and employed and enlarged the industries of both Pittsburgh and Titusville, creating the latter like a new radiant planet in the constellation of Pennsylvania cities. Pittsburgh stands at the mouth as it were of our rivers of oil, with mountains of iron and coal within reach of the arms of her enterprise. Her commerce explores the sources of the great continental rivers of the West and North-west and ploughs the Mississippi to the Gulf. With her merchants and manufacturers the oil region is forming every day more and more intimate relations, and the Press of both cities, as the organs of the material interests, the commercial credit and moral force of our respective communities, can do much instrumentally to cement and ratify these bonds and make them mutually attractive and enduring.

RETURN OF THE GREYS.

The Greys arrived home yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock, somewhat tired but in the best of spirits. The boys, one and all, express themselves highly pleased with the trip and speak in the warmest terms as to their reception along the route.

THE NORMAL CLASS.

Matters of Interest to Sunday School Teachers.

The exercises of the eighth session of the Sunday School Normal Class, last evening, in the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church, were more entertaining and profitable than the entertaining and profitable exercises of the sessions that preceded it.

Wm. B. Brickell, Esq., the announced leader, being absent, the class was placed in charge of Wm. J. Jackson, Esq., the Superintendent of the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal school, who acquitted himself well. Mr. Jackson first drilled the class on the Twelve Periods, from the creation (4,004 years, B. C.) to the close of the Apostolic period (101 years, A. D.) He then took up the life and doings of Christ in detail, closing with a general outline of Paul's life and travels. The lesson was replete with interest and profit and as conducted gave universal satisfaction.

At the close of the lesson the Secretary, Sidney Onohundro, was instructed to prepare a report of the class, for the approaching National Convention, to which all workers to be held next month at Lake Chautauqua, New York. A motion was then made and discussed at length to have a grand Centennial Sunday School gathering next year, in Pittsburgh. The motion prevailed and the following Committee, with plenary powers was appointed: Sidney Onohundro, chairman; Thomas Bakewell, Esq., and Wm. B. Horner, Esq. This Centennial meeting of Sunday School workers and children, will attract much public attention and the arrangements will be such as to make the gathering memorable for all time, in the Sunday School history of the city.

THE will of Thos. Jones, Sr., late of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, was probated yesterday in the Register's office. E. P. Jones, Esq., is the executor. The will is dated July 11, 1871.

DEDICATION AT DUNBAR.

Interesting Ceremony — Confirmation, Music, &c.

On Sunday last the new Catholic church of St. Aloysius, at Dunbar, Fayette county, was dedicated by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, assisted by the pastor, Rev. P. Brady, and Rev. M. Ryan, of St. Bridget's, this city. The dedicatory ceremonies proper took place at ten o'clock. There were present numerous visitors and quite a number of Protestants. After the dedication Solemn Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. Ryan, with Rev. P. Brady, deacon, and Rev. J. Nash, sub-deacon. A quartette from St. Bridget's, Pittsburgh, consisting of Miss Lizzie Beehan soprano; Miss Lizzie Kirk, alto; Mr. Charles Abel, tenor, and Mr. Jas. P. O'Neill, baritone, sang Millard's Mass in a spirited manner. Miss Kirk also presided at the instrument—a beautiful Estey organ. During the "Gloria" Mr. J. Benitz, the accomplished basso of the Cathedral, who is summering at Uniontown, entered and kindly volunteered his invaluable assistance, thus making the choir most effective. The charming solo "Qui tollis" in the "Gloria" was executed by Miss Beehan with exquisite taste and finish. Mr. Abel rendered the "Et incarnatus est" solo in the "Credo" most sympathetically and in truly affecting style. Mr. Benitz, of course, gave the "et unus Sanctam," basso solo, with that splendid expression and richness of tone for which he is deservedly celebrated. Verdi's "Jesu, Dei Vivi," trio for tenore, soprano and basso, was sung at the Offertory by Mr. Abel, Miss Beehan and Mr. O'Neill in a feeling manner.

The Bishop delivered the sermon. At three o'clock eighty persons received confirmation, previous to which the choir, composed as in the morning, sang Est's Vespers.

The new church is a cozy structure, and almost free from debt. Protestants as well as Catholics contributed generously toward its erection.

ACCIDENTS.

A little daughter of ex-policeman John Mack, of Mt. Washington, was run over by a buggy, driven by a saloon-keeper named Weigman. A wheel struck her right arm and broke it. The child was also severely injured on the head.

Charles Frought, a farmer, met with a serious mishap yesterday on the Perrysville road. He was driving in with a load of vegetables for the market, and when near McKeown's public house the horses became frightened at a rabbit running across their path, and took fright at a fearful rate. Mr. T. was thrown out and one of his legs caught in the spokes of a wheel, breaking it near the knee. He was otherwise badly bruised about the body. The horses continued on their course until the wagon came in collision with a rail fence, which at once stopped their progress.

An exciting runaway occurred yesterday morning on Liberty street. A horse attached to a buggy took fright at a locomotive, below Market street, and dashed up the thoroughfare at a rapid rate until reaching Tenth street, when the vehicle was overturned and broken into small pieces. The horse continued running, but was captured near the Union Depot.

The man Buck, who was injured last week by being crushed by a boat in Lock No. 2, died from his injuries, Monday, at his residence on the South Side.

James Wilson, an employee at Neill & Dennis' mill, on Herr's Island, had an arm cut off by a circular saw yesterday.

A horse ran away yesterday on River avenue, Allegheny, taking the cart to which he was attached into the river. A little girl was knocked down and severely injured by one of the wheels of the cart.

John Mitchell was engaged in laying water mains in Allentown, South Side, when a mass of earth fell on him burying him up to his neck. His fellow-workmen ran to his assistance, but fully half an hour elapsed before he could be rescued. He was found to be considerably bruised, but he was not dangerously injured.

A son of Samuel C. Avery, of McKeesport, was drowned in the Monongahela river, at that point, Monday evening. The boy, who was about ten years of age, was bathing in the river with a lad, and in diving got under a boat and was drowned before aid could reach him. The body has not yet been discovered.

Action of Pennsylvania and Ohio Wool Growers.

At a recent meeting of Pennsylvania and Ohio wool growers, held at West Liberty, Pa., it was resolved that in view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the wool market they would hold their wool for an advance, and at the same time appeal to all growers to combine with the Patrons of Husbandry in furtherance of their interests. Meanwhile an effort is to be made to deal directly with the manufacturers, failing in which, they will be "compelled to abandon the wool growing business, and, in imitation of the fathers of ninety-nine years ago, declare our independence of those who are living from the handling of our produce." To the end that their difficulties may be understood, correspondence from both wool growers and manufacturers in all parts of the country, also the Editor of West Liberty, Pa., will answer all questions.

Proceeding in Partition.

John Hope, John Livingston and Tabitha Livingston, his wife, for use of said wife; William Forsythe and Margaret Forsythe, his wife, for use of said wife, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, against William McElhenny, David McElhenny,